

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED AFTER PRESS 'LEAKS'

By ASHER WALLFISH
and DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Cabinet moved yesterday to curb press leaks by extending censorship to certain areas of diplomatic activity. The move was immediate and vigorous, following a series of sensitive leaks from the press, the Israel Journalists Association and Foreign Press Association. The curbs were proposed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Justice Minister Yehoshua Rabinovich. The State Security Law of 1950, which gave the government the right to censor information that might be harmful to the state, was invoked. The new regulations, which were approved by the Cabinet, will be appended to Section 23 of the Law, which deals with "aggravated espionage." The regulations will mean that any information that might be harmful to the state, or that might be used by the enemy, will be censored. This includes information on military secrets, diplomatic relations, and the internal security of the state. The regulations will also cover information on the activities of the PLO and other terrorist organizations. The new regulations will be enforced by the Security Council, which will have the right to demand that any person who has leaked information to the press, or who has attempted to do so, be punished. The regulations will also cover information on the activities of the PLO and other terrorist organizations. The new regulations will be enforced by the Security Council, which will have the right to demand that any person who has leaked information to the press, or who has attempted to do so, be punished.

cluded information on oil transportation, on immigration from certain countries, on foreign government loans, and on the deliberations of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

The new regulations are the first extension of the censorship laws into the area of political reporting. They follow a series of sensitive leaks which the government has considered prejudicial to the conduct of its foreign policy. Among these was the report of a recent message from President Ford to Premier Rabin advising Israel for setting up new settlements in the Golan Heights. Mr. Rabin persuaded the President to retract the message and both sides agreed to make no public reference to it. But two weeks later, the day after Mr. Rabin reported the message to the Cabinet, it was leaked to an evening paper.

The U.S. Administration has repeatedly criticized Jerusalem for its apparent inability to keep state communications secret.

Another recent leak considered damaging was the report of Foreign Minister Allon's recent secret meeting with a foreign diplomat, believed to have been a Zaire leader.

Earlier last year, the secret mission to Jerusalem of two Soviet emissaries was also leaked in the press.

The president of the Editors Committee, in a statement last night, expressed his regret at the new regulations and pledged to fight them at the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The editors said they had sent a delegation to discuss the question with Premier Rabin and Mr. Zadok last week.

and had argued that this incipient form of political censorship would have grave repercussions for Israel, at home and abroad, while its potential advantages would be, at best, dubious.

The delegation had stressed that the surest way for the government to curb leaks was to "plug them at source." If this were not done, the editors argued, state secrets would still dribble out, through the foreign news media.

The Journalists Association said its executive committee had met on Friday and had unanimously condemned the government's intended move as a blow to press freedom.

The Foreign Press Association protested "in the strongest possible terms." It warned that "this violation of the freedom of the press is a serious threat to Israel's democratic reputation."

Prof. Nathan Rotenstreich, the chairman of the Press Council, also attacked the new regulations. In a television interview last night he said political censorship would do the country more harm than leaks could.

His deputy on the Press Council, "Ma'ariv" managing editor Moshe Zak, was even more forthright. He would now no longer be able to tell his friends abroad that Israel had no political censorship, Zak said.

Premier Rabin told the Cabinet that the top diplomatic reporters of the daily newspapers had themselves called for curbs on their coverage at a meeting with him earlier in the month.

Rabin said some of the diplomatic reporters admitted that their writing had overstepped the bounds in some cases and they regretted this. They had specifically mentioned two categories now to be covered by the new regulations: messages between Israel and foreign statesmen, and secret meetings between Israeli representatives and representatives of states which do not have diplomatic ties with Israel.

Rabin said most of the diplomatic reporters urged that these topics be made censorable. He said the reporters were anxious to curb while their editors objected to curbs. The Premier's explanation helped.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Canadian FM here

Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Allan Rock, arrived in Israel last night for a two-day visit. He is accompanied by a Canadian Air Force plane from Bagdad. The minister told reporters he was looking forward to his talks with Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Allon.

Foreign Ministry man leaves for Mexico

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — The director of the Foreign Ministry's cultural and scientific relations department left for Mexico yesterday to discuss broadening cultural exchanges between the two countries. Abba Gefen told reporters that cultural relations had been discussed during last year's visit here by Mexican President Luis Echeverria. Dr. Gefen said he would discuss exchanges of art exhibitions, joint symposia on cultural and scientific subjects, and student exchanges.

(Him)

Palestine army units from Syria to Lebanon

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

Units of the Palestinian Liberation Army have crossed into Lebanon from Syria, authoritative sources said yesterday. The units had not intervened actively in sources said yesterday.

It is assumed that the number of troops is not sufficient to sway the balance in the civil war, sources said. But the PLA brigades in Syria are under effective control of the Damascus government and the move into Lebanon may herald a step towards direct Syrian involvement in the crisis.

Syria has been the chief channel of arms supplied by various sources for the leftists in Lebanon but it has avoided direct military intervention. This is believed to be because it wants to retain its role as a mediator in the crisis, as well as the threat of an Israeli counter-move.

The sources said it was not yet clear what function the PLA units would perform. If they do not join the fighting, they may be meant to help set up and police a buffer zone between the opposing sides, it is believed. They could also play a passive role as a deterrent presence or serve as a reserve, should the Palestinian terror groups require urgent reinforcements.

The two PLA brigades in Syria are trained and equipped by the Syrian army. Some of their units are fully integrated into the Syrian forces. Units of the PLA have been stationed in southern Lebanon near the Israeli border.

In September 1970, PLA units took part in the fighting against the Jordanian army when King Hussein was crushing the terrorist groups in his kingdom.

Syria's use of the PLA in Lebanon is seen as an interim stage, falling short of full-blown military intervention. Syria employing relatively small forces, could easily impose a solution favouring the leftists but doing so would deprive it of its almost exclusive influence over Lebanon. Any direct intervention would result in a joint peace-making move by the other Arab states, which Syria wants to avoid.

Damascus is also believed to be deterred by the threat of an Israeli countermove. The relatively small Syrian force which could impose an end to the civil war would not be able to cope with Israeli military measures, especially as the area is not fortified or covered by anti-aircraft defences. Fitting substantial forces into Lebanon would entail depleting the Syrian defences on the Golan Heights, exposing Damascus to a possible Israeli thrust.

Any conflict with Syria in Lebanon would not necessarily be confined to that sector, sources pointed out.

Austrian loan of \$25m. to Egypt

CAIRO. — Austria has made a 250m. schillings (about \$25m.) loan to Egypt, Minister of Economy Mohammed Zaki Shafat said here yesterday.

The low-interest loan, to be repaid over 15 years, will be used to increase the capacity of a power plant at Suez City, he added. Dr. Shafat returned from a five-day visit to Vienna on Saturday.

Premier Karami quits as Beirut truce fails

By ANAN SAFADI
Post Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami last night resigned after a stormy seven-months term in office, dashing all hopes for an early peace settlement to his country's 10-month-old civil war that has claimed some 10,000 dead and over 80,000 wounded. No successor was named by late last night.

In a nationwide broadcast over Beirut radio, Karami said that his efforts to find a solution to the country's bloody sectarian and political strife have "gone with the wind." He added that the cease-fire he had called for yesterday did not hold even for one hour. "Heaven knows that I have done my utmost" to restore peace to war-ravaged Lebanon, he declared.

Karami, a moderate Moslem, said that he had sent his resignation to Christian President Suleiman Frangieh for the latter "to take whatever steps he deemed fit" for the restoration of law and order. Frangieh has often advocated a full-scale intervention in the civil war conducted by an alliance of leftist, Moslems and the Palestine Liberation Organization against the Christians, who have been holding key positions in the administration throughout Lebanon's three-decade independence.

Karami's resignation was seen bound to throw the country into total political chaos, unless President Frangieh took tough measures to crush the anti-state PLO-leftist uprising.

Karami had been in agreement with Frangieh that moderate constitutional reforms should be introduced to upgrade the Moslem share in the Lebanese administration. The outgoing premier's resignation evidently followed statements by Arab circles hinting that he was collaborating with Frangieh over disguised army operations against the PLO and the leftists. Cairo's semi-official "Al-Ahram" over the week.



RASHID KARAMI

and called on Karami to resign following the Lebanese Air Force raid on leftist and PLO forces south of Beirut last Friday. Karami had denounced the raid the following day, but maintained silence over the deployment of some army units in the Beirut district.

Karami, an advocate of cooperation with Syria rather than with other Arab states including Egypt, had served six times as Premier during the past two and a half decades.

Meanwhile, Arab ambassadors in Beirut last night struggled to salvage the truce which collapsed shortly after it was announced before dawn yesterday. The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, had planned to initiate a collective Arab action in Lebanon today. The nature of the move has not been disclosed.

Christians in Lebanon appeared to be reluctant to accept such an Arab action, evidently fearing that the Arab League would favour their rival Moslems, leftists, and the Palestine Liberation Organization which are now challenging Christian control over the state.

Christian leaders were, yesterday, reported to be viewing the partition of Lebanon into Christian and Moslem states as closer now than ever before. This assessment was voiced as Christian fighters mounted counter-offensives against PLO and leftist forces with the apparent aim of taking over control of an enclave stretching from a point south of Tripoli, in the north, down to Damour, south of Beirut. The enclave, including the central Christian mountain area, is surrounded by a predominantly Moslem belt adjacent to Syria, to the north and east, and Israel, to the south.

In what looked like a battle for Beirut, Christian forces yesterday overran a Moslem slum district, the Karantina, overlooking the Christian sector. Spearheaded by the Phalangist militia, the Christian infantry drove into the PLO-controlled Karantina under a barrage of mortar bombs and after taking over two nearby strategic bridges.

The Christian forces, which had captured a PLO refugee camp north of Beirut last week, tightened their blockade on two other camps, Tel el-Za'atar and Jisr el-Pasha, east of the city. At the same time they consolidated their hold yesterday on the ravaged bayside hotel area protruding into the leftist-held part of the city.

Ferocious fighting raged in several other areas including the northern district of Zgharta, east of Tripoli, and the eastern region of Zahleh and Shoura on the outskirts of which units of the Palestine Liberation Army had reportedly penetrated from Syria.

Down south, Christian forces were (Continued on page 2, col. 1)

(Lebanese — Page 3, Editorial — Page 12)

'No clear picture' as UN talks resume

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Jerusalem yesterday was awaiting the resumption of the Security Council's Middle East debate with certainty and some apprehension. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told Cabinet he had no clear picture as to what to expect when the debate resumes today. Arab extremists and moderates were still warring over draft proposals. Israel feared outline formulation might emerge which the U.S. would find it difficult to veto.

Reporting on his recent visit to Washington, Mr. Allon said "movement" in the Middle East, because it feared that nation would breed war.

Political circles in Washington, said, did not rule out a possible interim agreement between Israel and Jordan. Despite the Rabat summit of 1974, which had vested the right to represent Palestinians in the PLO, these U.S. circles still King Hussein of Jordan could turn to centre-stage.

Mr. Allon himself appeared to lose that assessment. He has gently proposed informal talks between Israel and Jordan, with the

Jordanian delegation including West Bank Palestinians. He is understood to have said, however, that this proposal should not be canvassed too vigorously — for fear of embarrassing the Jordanian monarch.

(Observers have noted with interest that King Hussein proposes to convene his parliament in March — after a year-long hiatus — with West Bankers taking part.)

The whole issue will be discussed by the Cabinet at length next Sunday when the ministers hold their long-awaited "political debate" prior to Premier Rabin's visit to the U.S.

Riviewing the Security Council debate so far, the Foreign Minister noted that the Arab speeches had been tough and uncompromising. The PLO's Fawakh Kaddoumi had, of course, been particularly hardline, Allon said.

Israel's decision to stay away had been vindicated, he continued. It had served as a protest against the invitation to the PLO to attend, and also as a warning "of what Israel might do if an unacceptable resolution concerning Geneva was forced upon her."

Allon rehearsed the list of pledges (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Regional voting for Labour Party

By SEAYA SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party came free to go to the polls in order to elect a national convention for the Party central committee held yesterday by 141 votes to adopt a regional mode of voting, suggested by the Leadership team.

The motion sponsored by former Ahdut Avoda keymen to retain the proportional representation of ideological factions was defeated by 125 votes to 54. Another motion, proposed by Reuven Givon, head of the trades union department of the party, was defeated by 95 votes to 46. Givon wanted to combine regional voting with a national list for not

more than 20 per cent of the delegates.

The national convention should have taken place last year, but was delayed because there were differences of opinion in the party on how to cut down on small factions while preventing the possibility of a dominant faction swamping minorities. The solution adopted by the party yesterday was that voters elect only half the number of delegates allotted to a their district. Members of the outgoing central committee will be "invited" to the national convention, which will decide whether they can vote.

Party Secretary-General Meir Karmi said the main objection to the proportional representation was that

it engendered a multiplicity of factions. Advocates of proportional representation, headed by former Minister of Transport Moshe Carmel, argued that a political party based on ideological principles should give all shades of opinion a hearing at its convention.

Present at the meeting yesterday were Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Cabinet Ministers Gad Ya'acobi (an active proponent of electoral reform), Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Shimon Peres and Moshe Baran. Former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan sat through the proceedings and voted.

Partisans of electoral reform believe the Party will now press for a similar change in the national elections.

Private MK bill for homosexuals

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Homosexual relations, as well as intercourse with animals and unnatural relations with the opposite sex, would no longer be a crime under a private Knesset Members

bill tabled yesterday by MKs of four different factions.

The sentence for these acts, at present, is a maximum 10 years' imprisonment under paragraph 152 of the Penal Code. The sentence has not been passed and cases have not been brought to Court, however, under the Attorney-General's standing orders to the prosecution not to press charges.

Shulamit Aloni (Ya'ad), Yosef Sarid (Alignment-Labour), Akiva Nof (Likud-Free Centre) and Meir Pa'il (Moked) want the paragraph taken off the statute book, however, since they claim its presence there has rendered homosexuals open to blackmail.

Shulamit Aloni said last night that she had agreed to press for the repeal of the law after a meeting

with the recently organized Israeli male homosexuals group. Aloni said she subsequently met Justice Minister Haim Zadok and Attorney-General Aharon Barak who said they saw no reasons to place obstacles in the way of the MKs' move. Zadok reportedly said that he did not believe the Coalition should enforce discipline in the Knesset on the vote about the private bill if it came up for debate. It should be left to the conscience of individual MKs, Zadok reportedly said.

Former MK Uri Avneri tried to put a private members bill on homosexuals through but failed. The Aguda, the National Religious Party and traditionalists in the Herut wing of the Likud will fight the new move, as they fought against Avneri.

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BAUER WARSHAVSKY



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy in the north and central regions. Partly cloudy and heavy with local sandstorms in the south. Snow over Mt. Hermon and the Golan Heights.

Yesterday's High-Low	Today's High-Low	Tomorrow's High-Low
Jerusalem 47-31	48-32	49-33
Golan 45-25	46-26	47-27
Nahariya 43-23	44-24	45-25
Safed 41-21	42-22	43-23
Haifa 40-20	41-21	42-22
Tiberias 39-19	40-20	41-21
Nesher 38-18	39-19	40-20
Shomron 37-17	38-18	39-19
Tel Aviv 46-30	47-31	48-32
B.G. Airport 45-29	46-30	47-31
Jericho 35-15	36-16	37-17
Gaza 34-14	35-15	36-16
Beersheba 33-13	34-14	35-15
Sdlat 32-12	33-13	34-14
Tiran Straits 31-11	32-12	33-13

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday had lunch with the newly-elected chairman of the World Zionist Executive, Yosef Almog.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met yesterday with the 50-member UJA mission from Cleveland. Morton Mandel, president of the Cleveland Jewish Federation, presented the group to the Prime Minister.

Tel Aviv University's deputy rector, Prof. Shalom Abarbanel, has been appointed university vice-president for research and development.

The Jerusalem West Rotary Club will hold a business meeting today at 7 p.m. at the King David Hotel.

ARRIVALS

For the Solidarity Plenary Session of the World Zionist Executive, beginning today — Catalina Epstein (Argentina); Jacobo Zaslavsky (Belgium); Efraim Fischer, Liliane (Belgium); Clara Reikhs (Canada); Ellen Dillan, Denise Bernard-Kahn (France); Ellen Israel (Germany); Elaine Blum, Dora Goldstein, Carmel Webber, Lella Wybourne (U.S.); Fredrick Marks, Pips Van Bode (Holland); Dr. Eric Schwarz (Italy); Carmen Zaslav (Mexico); Muriel Malska, Anna Franks (South Africa); Charles Billiger (Sweden); Elly Abraham, Blaise Nordmann, Serry Raitz (Switzerland); Eugenia Weiss (Uruguay); Yaela Goren (Yemenia); and Sreya Sommer (U.S.).

DEPARTURES

Nissim Eliaz, MK, to Vienna, via Rome, for a meeting of the executive of the Liberal International (by El Al). Prof. Sada Amiel, head of the Defense Ministry's long-range planning unit, to New York, on military business.

Prof. Henry Newfield, heart specialist and head of the intensive-care unit at the Sheba Medical Centre, Tel. Hashomer, to London, for a meeting of the executive of the International Cardiology Association (by El Al).

LEBANON

(Continued from Page 1)

said to be resisting a combined PLO-leader offensive on four coastal towns including Sa'adiyat, south of Beirut, where Christian Interior Minister Camille Chamoun is trapped.

Chamoun, who has been defended by the "Tiger" militiamen of his own National Liberal Party, was yesterday reported to have made desperate calls for army intervention. Chamoun said that it was the duty of the army to defend Lebanon against "allies" meaning the PLO forces. Chamoun has rejected an offer by PLO chief Yasser Arafat for a safe conduct.

Despite involvement in partial operations, mostly against the PLO, the 16,000-man Lebanese armed forces have been neutralized because of fears of a split between Christians and Moslems.

The army is outnumbered and outgunned by the warring factions which are divided into two major camps: Christians who are believed to have 10,000 men under arms and as many reserves in the mountain areas; and the leftists who are comprised of the PLO forces, numbering some 10,000 men, Moslems with about 5,000 fighters, and leftist militias spearheaded by the Nasserite and the Communists numbering 4,000. The balance of power could be undermined only by the active intervention of the semi-regular PLO, the number of whose units that came from Syria was not disclosed.

Meanwhile, a meeting which President Franjeh was scheduled to have with Syrian President Hafez Assad over the weekend, on the border, has been postponed. It was reported yesterday. Unconfirmed reports said that Franjeh had instead dispatched his son-in-law, Lucien Dahdah, a former Foreign Minister, to Damascus for talks. Syria had desperately sought to take a credit for a new ceasefire that was planned to be followed by constitutional reforms heralding a Lebanese "national reconciliation" and a subsequent formula for a Lebanese-Palestinian "coexistence."

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To Fani Leitersdorf-Simon

We extend our sympathy

on the passing of your dear husband

YOHANAN SIMON

Moked protest fizzles out Homes prepared at Kaddum for Gush Emunim settlers

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
KAPR KADDUM, Samaria — The fences of the military camp near here have been extended considerably in the past three weeks, and tracts of the bush-covered hillside have been leveled to prepare homes for Gush Emunim settlers.

The camp is situated on a hillside. Its northern fence had run half way up the slope, but by yesterday it reached the olive grove at the peak. Sources in the Defense Ministry and the army said the lands had been owned by the Jordanian Government or were bought from private owners. No lands were acquired recently, an army source told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

This reporter was not allowed inside Camp Kaddum, although a military spokesman in Tel Aviv had said reporters would be allowed in.

But climbing surrounding hills, this reporter saw a yellow gravel leveling out light brown sand brought by trucks and an orange tractor pulling a big roller packed the sand. At 2.30 p.m. five trucks unloaded sand at the end of a path there. More trucks arrived later.

No houses have been built yet,

but the components of two prefabricated concrete structures (which Gush Emunim had used in Sebastia) were brought to the camp about a fortnight ago. There are other sheds, as well as ten caravans.

Officially, Gush Emunim is not allowed to build there. To solve its housing problems the movement bought and transported the caravans. The dwellings were then "loaned" to the army and the settlers were "allowed" to live in them. According to a Cabinet announcement January 4, the caravans were loaned to the settlers by the Settlement Department of the World Zionist Organization. But Ka'anan Weiss, head of that department told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday his department did not — nor had it been asked to — supply the caravans.

MOKED PROTEST ENDS

Moked supporters yesterday ended a two-day demonstration at the junction of the Nabulus-Halkiya road and the entrance to Camp Kaddum. They protested against settlement in lands occupied in the Six Day War.

Moked on Saturday announced it was establishing a "Peace College" there. An hour and a half before yesterday's rally, only a

dozen pupils were seen there; but 250 turned up for the rally. Moked's leaders announced "the college" would meet again in Galilee in a few weeks.

Metz Pa'il, MK (Moked), said the demonstration was designed "to draw the attention of sober Zionists to developments in Camp Kaddum." Otherwise, there is a danger that Kaddum will become a permanent settlement, just like Kiryat Arba and Ofra (on the Ramallah-Jericho road), he said.

Ran Cohen, another Moked leader, told the demonstrators that "as long as Gush Emunim poisons this country and people, we must give an answer."

At Camp Kaddum, Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post*. Cohen is the commander of a para-military reserve unit in which Benl Katzover — one of the settlers' leaders — serves. Cohen visited Katzover in Camp Kaddum Saturday, and Gush Emunim sent the demonstrators coffee and food. But, after a long argument, the settlers' demonstrators returned the gift saying they would have nothing to do with "fanatic nationalists."

Meanwhile, Mapam and Moked have asked the Knesset for an urgent debate on the work in Camp Kaddum.

Egged weighing legal steps if Knesset body withholds IL50m.

JERUSALEM POST STAFF

TEL AVIV. — There was a cliff-hanging mood at Egged yesterday as the secretariat waited for the Knesset Finance Committee, due to meet this morning, to decide whether to grant the cooperative IL50m. to bail it out of its current financial difficulties.

The secretariat yesterday submitted an "explanatory memo" to the Knesset committee, in which it attacked the Government for Egged's deficits, claiming that the Government had caused them by controlling prices.

Members of the cooperative will demand another IL50m. by April 1, in addition to the IL50m. right away, it was learned.

The Post also learned that the cooperative is weighing the possibility of suing the Government, charging it with responsibility for Egged's IL400m. losses. Yosef Harari of the Egged secretariat said yesterday that if the Knesset Finance Committee decided not to grant the IL50m., then the Ministers of Finance, and Transport should resign, since they would have broken the promise they gave Egged only last week. (Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi announced in the Knesset last Wednesday that Egged would get IL50m. as interim financing to keep it going.)

In future, Harari said, Egged will have to reach agreement not with the ministers, but with the Knesset Finance Committee.

The Egged secretariat will meet immediately after hearing the findings of the finance committee and decide what steps to take if the committee denies its request.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yeruh Meshel told Egged members yesterday the labour federation fully supported the findings of the Golomb Committee (which said Egged must improve its financial situation by selling all business assets and investments not part of the bus network). Meshel said he believed Egged should continue to function as a cooperative and not be nationalized.

In the Cabinet, Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi said his ministry had made plans to license passenger transport in vehicles other than buses, if the services of the Egged bus cooperative were disrupted by a full or partial strike. However, he warned, this alternative could be only a partial solution to the problem. Three million passengers per day would be affected, he noted, if bus services were thrown awry.

Ya'acobi said three bodies — Egged, the Histadrut and the Government — would have to bear joint responsibility for remedying the faults in Egged's capital structure. The Government would do its part to implement the recommendations of the Golomb Committee, he promised, as long as Egged did its part.

Under one key recommendation, Ya'acobi noted, the members of the cooperative must transfer their holdings in Egged's affiliates back to Egged. They would get "deposit certificates" in return, which would protect the value of their holdings. (The Cabinet communiqué did not mention the Golomb Committee's recommendation that Egged then sell

the affiliates, either on the commercial market or to the State, and use the cash to pay debts.)

Ya'acobi told the Cabinet that the present situation was anomalous and distorted the cooperative's capital structure. This meant Egged could not operate on a sound long-term basis.

The Ministers of Finance and of Transport had asked the Knesset Finance Committee to approve transferring the holdings of IL50m. to Egged over its present money problems, since it would be a long and complicated process to translate the Golomb Committee's recommendations into action, he said. Moreover, the transfer of the holdings back to the co-op should be tax-free, under the recommendations; and a range of legal and economic procedures would have to be worked out, he said.

The minister said that when some of Egged's property was transferred to its affiliates in 1967, at the time of the merger between Egged and Hamekasher (the Jerusalem bus cooperative), the Ministers of Finance, Transport and Justice all approved the step.

He said there were several reasons why the Treasury was continually increasing its subsidies to public transport: the Government was keeping tax-free because of its commitment to the Histadrut; Egged was running lines to remote villages at a loss; the number of bus passengers was falling; and the composition of the Egged management was changing.

The Cabinet did not debate Ya'acobi's statement.

Baruch Agadati, painter and dancer, dies at 81

TEL AVIV. — Painter and dancer Baruch Agadati — who during a many-sided career of 60 years also made the first Hebrew film, helped found an Israeli style of dancing and initiated the (now-discontinued) Purim carnival — died here yesterday after a long illness. He was 81.

The funeral will leave from the Rehov Dafna municipal funeral parlour at 2.20 tomorrow afternoon for the old cemetery in Rehov Trumpler, where Agadati will be laid to rest beside his mother.

Agadati first felt the pull of dance when he was studying in the leader of his native Bendery, Bessarabia, and dreamed of founding a distinctively Jewish style. But he also felt the pull of Israel and in 1910 came to Jerusalem, where he was one of the first students of painting at the Bezalel Academy. He also worked in the groves of Pitha Tikva, where he caught malaria.

Expelled to Alexandria by the Turks after World War I broke out, he made his way to Russia, where the Revolution found him dancing in the ballet of the Odessa Opera. He returned to Israel on the first ship to make the voyage from the



Baruch Agadati, in the days when he was appearing as the "First Hebrew Dancer."

south Russian port; and, after passing through the 1921 Arab anti-Jewish rioting, was provided by Tel Aviv's Mayor Meir Dizengoff with a modest wooden shack near Mausha — a building in which he lived for the rest of his life.

Here he made the first talking picture in Hebrew — "This is the Land" — and went his own way as a painter: a way that was not widely appreciated by critics in his own country, although his works were favorably received abroad. This was a cause of much pain to him, and he therefore generally refused to appear in the media here, as he didn't wish to speak badly of anyone.

(In his last year he did, however, admit Mayor Shlomo Lehat and city secretary Zvi Avigal to his studio, to dine with him and see his paintings on silk.)

The artist is survived by a brother, Yitzhak Agadati.

While he was already in hospital the Education Ministry began a film on his life, which has just been completed.

(Him)

A MOVIE MARATHON is planned for the evening at Jerusalem's Israel Museum, with projectors in the museum's auditorium and cafeteria showing three and a half hours of animated and Dada classics, films on Stravinsky, Picasso and Glenn Gould; and other artistic films. Starting time is 6.30 p.m. The programme will be repeated at the Tel Aviv Museum on January 27.

Yohanan Simon, painter, at 70

TEL AVIV. — Painter Yohanan Simon, one of the country's best-known and most honoured artists, died at his Kiryat Shmuryahu home on Friday night aged 70. The funeral will take place at 3.30 today in the Kiryat Shmuryahu Cemetery.

A native of Berlin, Simon abandoned medical studies for painting, and spent 15 years learning his craft in France. He settled in Israel in 1936, and until 1953 was a member of Kiryat Gan Shmuel.

His works hang in many museums here and abroad, and his many awards include Dizengoff Prizes for 1946, 1962 and 1961. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and three grandchildren. (Him)

UN Council

(Continued from Page 1)

he had received from the U.S. Administration. Washington had undertaken:

- to oppose the PLO's participation at Geneva,
- to oppose direct or oblique changes in Resolutions 242 and 338,
- to oppose the Security Council's becoming the arena for Middle East peace-making, and
- to oppose Council resolutions seeking to impose a solution.

The Foreign Minister said Washington had promised to consult with Jerusalem "if any untoward development occurred at the Security Council." The American delegation would call for a recess in the debate to enable such consultation.

Other points in the minister's report:

Spain — the Spanish Foreign Minister's weekend statement predicting diplomatic relations with Israel was to be seen as part of Spain's post-Franco effort to move into the mainstream of world politics. The Spanish minister had also predicted a normalization of links with the Communist states and with Mexico. Allon confirmed that Jerusalem and Madrid had been in contact during recent months — partly through the good offices of the West German Government.

UNESCO — The postponement of its conference scheduled for the end of this month, due to the definition of "racism," was welcome news. Allon said UNESCO's Secretary-General had called him informing him of the postponement. Only 18 of the 138 member-states — mostly the Arabs and their fellow-travellers — had been prepared to attend the conference.

Policeman, 7 others held in T.A. drug crackdown

TEL AVIV. — Eight persons, including a policeman, were remanded in the Magistrates Court here yesterday on suspicion of belonging to a ring which smuggled drugs into the country from Iran and distributed them in the Tel Aviv area. Police said they had been on to the smugglers ever since they started operating here a month ago.

A police representative told Judge Yehoshua Ben-Shimon that until now police had seized 71 grams of opium, 11.6 grams of hashish and an envelope containing a small quantity of what is believed to be heroin.

Cohen denies charge he killed Antebi

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

Azar Cohen, 25, charged with the murder of David ("Dudu") Antebi on November 21, denied the charge at his arraignment yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court.

Defence counsel Shlomo Toussia-Cohen said Azar had an alibi for the night of the murder, which was supported by many witnesses. Meanwhile, he said, his client was subject to attacks by inmates in the Kiryat Yona jail, where he is being held, and an early trial was necessary for his safety.

Azar appeared in court with his cheek bandaged, after being attacked by other inmates while returning to his cell at the jail.

The court said, however, that the trial could not be held any earlier than as scheduled, in March.

Following the arraignment, a fracas broke out in the corridors between friends of the accused and brothers and friends of the murdered man. Cohen was quickly spirited away by the police.

The charge sheet states that Cohen persuaded Antebi to step outside the Spanish Colony nightclub in Jerusalem on the night of the murder, and Antebi was shot and killed by Cohen and others later that night. The victim's body was found by his brother several days later in a well in the Jerusalem Forest.

Police said the "courier" of the drugs which were concealed in the false bottom of a suitcase.

The policeman, Sharon Khalil, was allegedly a key figure in distributing the drugs to dealers in the Tel Aviv area, who in turn passed them on to pushers.

Khalil, who worked in the police transportation unit, is suspected of transporting a suitcase containing drugs in his police vehicle to a woman in Holon, unaware that he was under surveillance. The suitcase was found to contain only 2.7 grams of opium, the police representative said, but there was more evidence linking Khalil to the ring.

Khalil denied the allegations, saying that his only contact with Peri concerned a watch he had sold him and had yet to collect IL400 for.

The other suspects are —

• Moshe Atashi — in whose house police say they found 61 grams of opium and various implements for taking drugs. He is suspected of being a distributor in the Halkiva Quarter, Kiryat Shalom and the area around the central bus station.

• Faraj Ness whose tailor shop allegedly served as a drug distribution centre for pushers. Nine grams of opium were found in his shop, police said.

• Shimon Ness — soldier son of Faraj who allegedly worked with his father.

• Davidian Nasser — police say he is a drug pusher in Yehuda who was arrested in the raid on Ness's shop.

• George Mordechai, a tyre repairer, a mail in the Halkiva Quarter, and Zion Davidian-Kuraj — both of whom are suspected of trafficking in drugs which were found in the repair shop.

The first seven suspects were remanded for 10 days; the last two for two days. All of them denied the allegations.

Mordechai said indignantly that he never dealt in drugs. "I only touch brandy," he said. "But the addicts hang around outside my shop and disturb me at work."

Police said more arrests can be expected. (Him)

More money allocated to fight protection racket

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

The Police and Justice Ministries will get extra funds from the special budget reserve to pay for more manpower and other resources required in the fight against the protection racket.

This was reported at yesterday's weekly Cabinet session, the third to discuss the protection racket in the past month.

The police are giving greater priority to investigation of the racket, the Cabinet was told. The public prosecution is speeding up preparation of cases and the courts are putting such cases high on their calendars.

On the legislative level, the Knesset Law Committee has been asked to hurry with a draft bill whereby testimony given to the police by

victims of the protection racket cannot later be withdrawn in court, and whereby victims may testify before the judge on the duty roster, and not have to wait until the actual trial. Both measures are aimed at reducing the possibility of suspects putting pressure upon victims to keep their mouths shut.

Supreme Court Justice Landau's committee on legislation has been asked to consider legislation to make it possible to keep suspects in extortion cases behind bars until their trial. This procedure is mostly restricted now to murder suspects. The Cabinet voted a resolution appealing to members of the public to do their civil duty and report all cases of extortion and the protection racket to the police.

Knesset may halt Safad project

JERUSALEM POST STAFF

SAFAD. — The Knesset Interior Committee's just-established Subcommittee on the Preservation of Historic Sites held its first session yesterday — touring the controversial clearing operations being conducted by a group of Braslav Hasidim who plan a housing project on the site of Safad's old Cabalistic Quarter.

After the tour, subcommittee chairman Dov Zakai said he had many doubts as to the stability of buildings higher up the slope due to the group's digging operations. It might prove necessary to order a temporary halt to these operations, he said. He added that if any violations of planning and building laws came to light, his subcommittee will hesitate to ask that the violators be brought to trial.

The subcommittee, whose other two members are Avraham Werdiger and Yosef Tamir, heard testimony during the day, mainly from proponents of the Braslav scheme. After a number of hours of this, Zakai adjourned the session and said the subcommittee would reconvene at the Knesset next week to continue its study of the matter. Its findings, when they are presented, will be binding on all parties concerned.

Censor to stop leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

permeate the Cabinet to go along with the proposals, although some Ministers believed that the list of considerable topics should be made even longer but their view was not accepted.

The precise ambit of the new regulations was not immediately clear. Attorney-General A. A. Barak told *The Post* that the regulations were designed to cover written communications between Israel and foreign governments classified as top secret. Oral communications, conveyed through ambassadors, were not covered, he said.

A great deal, in fact, seemed to depend on the classification procedures applied by the Foreign Ministry, while the regulations provided no criteria for standardizing this classification.

The regulations do, however, provide for a waiver of secrecy and censorship at the discretion of the Prime Minister or Foreign Minister.

Record flight time

BEN-GURION INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. — A record for the Istanbul-Tel Aviv flight was set on Friday afternoon, when an El Al 707, piloted by Captain Yehuda Levran, flew the 670 (nautical) miles in one hour and 15 minutes — 30 minutes less than the scheduled time.

The president of the company is expected in Israel today or tomorrow to sign an agreement with the Jerusalem based group.

Basketball

Tel Aviv's Maccabi beat Givat Brenner Natan Hapoel 80-71, and Jerusalem Betar lost to Ramat Gan Hapoel 68-102 in National League basketball games last night.

Rabin salutes Soviet olim

JERUSALEM POST STAFF

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday saluted the struggle of Soviet Jewry immigrants to Israel as the sign of Jewish vitality since establishment of the state. He was speaking at the opening session of the Association of Soviet Immigrants' convention at Sheraton Rabin told the 530 delegates chosen last month in an election for which 86 per cent of the nation's 4,000 voters turned out. That Soviet Jewry represented the largest reserve of Jews wishing to take part in the building up of the state.

That state was now going through a difficult period. The world never accepted the Zionists, but Jews had, and Israel had to bring through their true souls.

The convention, which continues until tomorrow, will choose a general council of 150, who will in turn choose an executive. The latter elect a new chairman for the association.

Bar-Lev opens Food Week

TEL AVIV. — Israel's food industry has developed greatly since "Food Week" was first held in 1973. Total production, in exports and research and development efforts.

Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev said this last night at the opening of this year's Food Week, in the Hilton Hotel here, greeted 400 buyers and representatives of supermarket chains in 26 countries, who came to part in the event.

This year's Food Week, he said, will have the largest-ever display of Israeli food products, reflecting the industry's growth. His message, he added, was planning to last an emblem for food exporters to products meet the necessary standards.

Protest strike by Rishon LeZion 500 employees

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

RISHON LEZION. — All 500 municipal workers went out on a day warning strike yesterday to protest the City Executive's decision to deduct one day's wages for their wildcat strike three weeks ago.

Mayor Hanania Gibeon said would not change the decision. The workers will have another day deducted for yesterday's strike. Gibeon claims the strikes are an attempt by the workers to force the City to fire incumbent Town Clerk. The committee claimed, however, that the issue is not only the firing of the Town Clerk, but also violation of the work agreement with management upgrading of workers without committee approval.

The Histadrut, which is backing the workers, told *The Jerusalem Post* that if the original deduction is not cancelled, it will call a 14-day strike.

Bomb scare at Kitan halts work

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

NAZARETH. The 1,000 workers of the Kitan textile plant evacuated yesterday, and the plant searched the plant thoroughly after an anonymous telephone warning a bomb had been placed there.

The police suspected from start the call was a hoax. It was made by one of the plant's workers, and the plant's watchman, Mordechai, last month. It was the second such bomb scare since the start of the year.

On Friday, the District released six senior employees

Police hold top lawyers in raid on Madrid home

MADRID. — In stepped-up efforts to break a wave of strikes, police raided a suburban residence early yesterday and arrested some 50 persons, including 22 well-known labour and opposition lawyers.

Plainclothesmen carrying sub-machineguns loaded the men and women into two buses and took them to security headquarters in Madrid's central Puerta del Sol, friends of the arrested said.

Those held included Cristina Almeida, a lawyer who has defended alleged leaders of the clandestine workers' commissions. The arrests took place at the home of lawyer Ignacio Montejó and some friends said the gathering was a birthday party for the host.

A similar police swoop last Thursday netted 120 alleged strike leaders. Police on Saturday announced the release of 76 of the 120, but labour sources said many of the others have been put at the disposal of Spain's political court, the public order tribunal.

The strikes, aimed at getting higher wages and challenging the new monarchy of King Juan Carlos, idled up to 200,000 workers last week in Madrid alone.

Most of the persons arrested yesterday are closely identified with groups and causes who have backed the strikers' demands.

The labour front was quiet yesterday, but workers gave no public indication they would give in quickly to official pressure. An unofficial coalition of workers from Madrid sectors plagued by work stoppages — metal construction, banks, insurance, telephone, posts, and metro — laid out conditions for an end to the strikes:

- Reopening of work centres where employees are locked out.
- Release of those workers who have been arrested.
- Elimination of sanctions taken against alleged strike leaders.
- Agreement to negotiate outstanding contracts.

(UPI)

U.S., Spain to renegotiate on bases

MADRID. — An American negotiating team arrived in Madrid yesterday for talks with Spanish officials on extending U.S. military bases in Spain.

The bases, built by the U.S. at a cost of nearly \$400m, were turned over to Spanish control under the last agreement in 1970.

Spanish and U.S. officials indicated agreement was expected by next weekend when U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger meets Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria Arellano in Madrid.

Negotiations to work out a final draft of a new five-year agreement begin today.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, head of the first government under Franco's successor, King Juan Carlos, has indicated Spain now may ask nearly double the \$700m. worth of military hardware and economic aid agreed to last autumn. (AP)

Two Soviet diplomats in Paris named as 'spies'

PARIS. — A weekly news magazine today identified two Soviet diplomats in Paris as members of KGB intelligence services. It acted in response to the publication of a list of 44 alleged agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) serving in the French capital.

Meanwhile, a qualified French informant said yesterday that 60 Soviet officials engaged in espionage or related activities have been expelled from France or their departure has been hastened through diplomatic intervention during the last five years. The cleaning out process was never publicly disclosed, the source said.

The left-wing "Nouvel Observateur," in a report on disclosures by the radical left-wing newspaper "Liberation" last week, named Ivan Kislyak and Nikolai Yevdokimov as Paris heads of the KGB security service and GRU military intelligence service.

According to the French diplomatic list, both men have counselor rank. The magazine said they were well known as intelligence agents by the diplomatic community here.

Meanwhile, the conservative magazine "Le Point" said there were 10 times as many Soviet agents as Americans in Paris, "10 Americans compared with 100 Soviets."

It was not clear whether "Le Point" meant that such a high number of Soviet citizens living here either legally or illegally took part in intelligence operations or whether this estimate included French and other foreign employees.

In addition to the two Soviet diplomats named by "Le Nouvel Observateur," the conservative daily

A GLANCE AT THE WORLD

4 die, 19 hurt in Belfast

BELFAST. — Bombings and shootings killed four persons and injured 19 others in widespread violence in Northern Ireland, Saturday and early yesterday. British troops seized more than one ton of explosives.

A 15-year-old Catholic boy was shot and seriously wounded yesterday as he walked home in Belfast's New Lodge Road.

The incident came close to the Catholic-owned Sheridan's, where a bomb blast killed a man and a woman and injured 18 others. Police said the bomb was planted without warning by a man who fled in a car.

Greek PM to visit Saudi, Egypt

ATHENS. — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia in late February or early March, according to authoritative sources here.

The Greek premier is already scheduled to visit Egypt on January 21 at the invitation of President Anwar Sadat.

Both visits are part of Greece's efforts to expand economic and trade relations with the Arab world, the sources said.

Iraq to develop oil fields

BEIRUT. — Iraq has awarded a \$100m. contract to an unnamed foreign company to develop two northern oilfields near Kirkuk within two years, the Middle East Economic Survey reported here yesterday.

The contract is designed to increase production of the Jambou and Bal Hassan oilfields from the present capacity of 70,000 to 300,000 barrels a day.

Swiss wants Arabs in socialist body

PARIS. — Jean Ziegler, author of "The Living And The Dead" and a member of Switzerland's National Council, called, on Saturday, Arab countries to join Israel as active members of the Socialist International.

Ziegler wrote to "Le Monde": "It seems absurd that the Israeli Labour Party, which is regularly represented at meetings by the head of the Jerusalem Government, should be the only party at the Near East to take part in the work of the International."

The Swiss writer said the recent vote by Sweden at the Security Council in favour of the Palestine Liberation Organization had triggered a crisis long brewing inside the Socialist International. The International he claimed, had long been dominated by conservative and pro-American forces.

Arafat sees 'verbal' change in U.S. policy on Palestinians

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — PLO leader Yasser Arafat says that he has recently begun to witness some "verbal" changes in U.S. policy toward the Palestinian question, but he still expects the U.S. to veto any resolution at the Security Council that "restored Palestinian national rights."

In an interview with the "New York Times" published yesterday, the terrorist leader said, "There is no real change. All that we can say is that there is the beginning of a verbal, not practical, change in the position of some American personalities who are beginning to see that the Palestine question is the key to the Middle East crisis."

Referring to the Saunders testimony on the Palestinians, offered before a Congressional committee in November, Arafat said, "The Saunders document is part of this beginning."

But he lashed out against U.S. support for Israel. "The U.S. is the No. 1 state supporting Zionist aggression and occupation of Arab territories, and gives Israel all kinds of sophisticated armaments and money."

"When the American people understand the roots of the Palestinian question, they will be more friendly to our just cause because justice is on our side and we are asking for peace and not war and aggression," he said.

Arafat said that the American people had posed "the adventures of previous administrations in Vietnam because it was they who were paying the price in the same way that the ordinary American now pays with his taxes the price of Zionist blackmail."

The Israeli government, he charged, was increasing "its transgression and madness" and

living in a dream world. They still deny the Palestinian people their right to exist."

The "Times," which submitted written questions to Arafat in advance of the interview, said that the terrorist leader declined to be drawn into a discussion of what position the PLO might take if Israel recognized it, but instead cited a number of hostile statements about the organization by high-ranking Israeli officials.

"Let us watch and see how our affairs develop with this Zionist-fascist mentality first," he said.

In another report in the "Times" yesterday, PLO spokesman Shafik al-Hout said that the Israeli translation of the PLO's 1964 covenant, which calls for Israel's destruction and replacement by a "secular" Palestine, is inaccurate. "More of the big lie," al-Hout said.

Last week Ambassador Chaim Herzog circulated the text of the

PLO liaison

office for Vienna

VIENNA. — Austria said on Sunday it would allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an office in Vienna. Foreign Minister Alois Mock told the "Arbeiter Zeitung" organ of the ruling Socialist Party that there would be no objection to the terrorist group opening an office here to handle its representation at UN organizations and conferences.

WORLD SCENE

A serious test for Africans

THE OMENS in Angola are now inauspicious for the whole of Africa and not — as previously thought by many — only for those directly involved in that strife-torn ex-Portuguese colony.

The failure of the Organisation of African Unity to bring together the 46 members, sharply divided between those seeking endorsement of the Soviet-backed MPLA and those wanting an Angolan coalition with the Western-supported UNITA-FNLA alliance, has re-emphasized the ideological split in Black Africa.

Failure to agree on a cease-fire call and to condemn South African intervention — which had seemed foregone conclusions when the debate began over a week ago — showed that even the sensitive apartheid issue could not bring the Africans to agree on how to settle the Angola affair.

The OAU's charter requires non-interference in the internal affairs of member states. The fact that it failed to prevent this in Angola places the organization's survival at stake, along with Angola's fate. The strains on OAU solidarity have been many since its founding 13 years ago, but the participants this time could not repeat their previous successes in mounting their divisions. Zaire's threat to intervene in the fighting now serves only to exacerbate this situation.

In the past year, South Africa has taken pride in being able to conduct a dialogue with Black African states in the hope that if Black and White Africans talk to each other it could have an influence on the course of African events. But

the turmoil in Angola shows that Africa's hopes lie in detente not only between White and Black, but also between Black and Black.

This is all the more understandable if one stops to think that as the white colonial frontiers shrank in Africa, the "liberation" movements in "liberated" Black Africa became more numerous and active. Their goals and methods may be different but they have one thing in common: their opposition to the established Black regimes. Some of the movements:

- The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in Ethiopia is still fighting against the Ethiopian Army, and receives Arab backing.
- In Zaire, the People's Revolutionary Party is not very effective, but it managed to grab headlines in kidnapping three Americans and a Dutch girl on the shores of Lake Tanganyika last year.
- In Chad, the Marxist Thibesti rebels also gained publicity by kidnapping Mrs. Clausen, the French anthropologist whom they are still holding for ransom.
- In (Spanish) Sahara, the Polisario movement is now fighting new enemies after Spain and Morocco reached accord on the phosphate-rich territory.
- There is also a Dahomey Liberation Front recently formed in Brussels as it worries the Benin (formerly Dahomey) government.
- In addition there are a couple of other groups in Kenya and Uganda. One set off bombs in Nairobi which killed a dozen persons last year; the other blew up electric poles in Uganda while the OAU summit was being held in Kampala.

But it took the Angolan problem and the foreign intervention there to bring home to Africans the fact that many of the people still think they must be "liberated."

Independence and liberation are not the same thing.

The supercharged OAU atmosphere created by Angola was also compounded by the perplexing on-the-spot facts. Angola is surrounded by Zambia, Zaire and the Congo (Brazzaville), which are three independent countries, as well as by South West Africa, a South African protectorate. Perhaps the case of Zambia will serve best to illustrate the complexities of the situation and why Africans are being pulled in different directions by Angola.

Zambia, which borders Angola on the east, obtains 95 per cent of its revenue from copper ore. But two years ago copper prices began to fall and Zambia's troubles began.

Forty-five per cent of Zambian copper ore went through the Benguela railway running across Angola to Lobito port. This outlet on the Atlantic coast is now lost because of the present fighting.

Zambia has a route through Rhodesia, but it has been boycotted ever since Rhodesia declared Unilateral Independence 10 years ago. Were it open Zambia could funnel its copper through there and on to South African ports. That is why it looks hopefully to a Rhodesian settlement and conducts a dialogue with South Africa.

On the other side of the coin, Zambia must keep friendly with Angola because the issue has become more complicated by the open-

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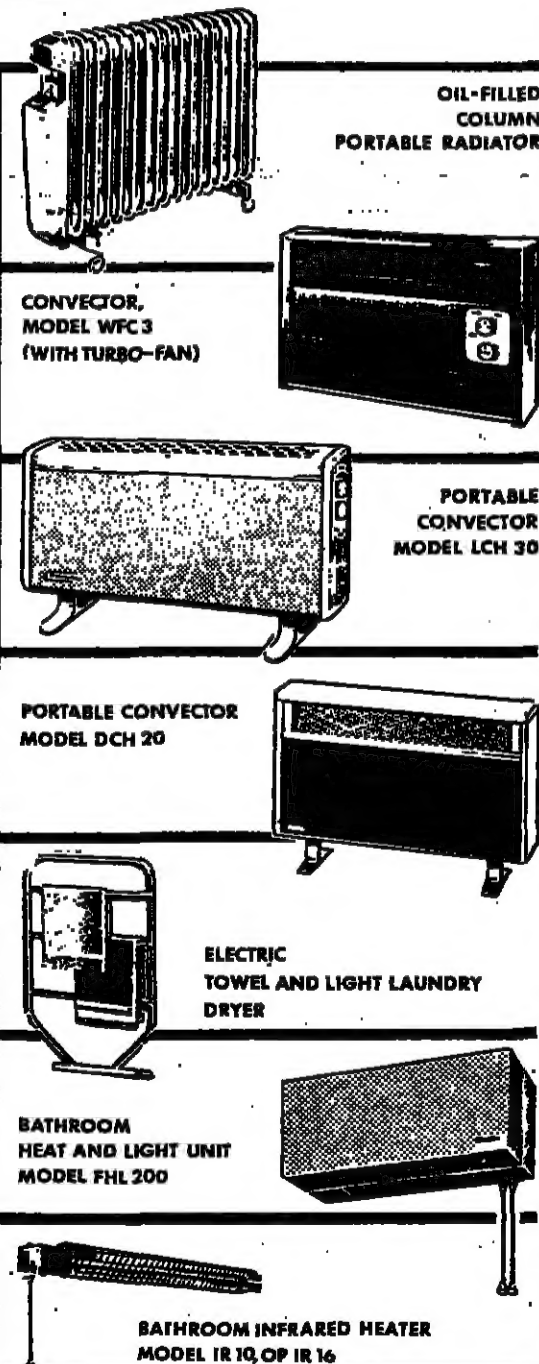
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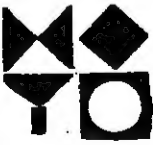
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Our apologies for any inconvenience caused by these arrangements.

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Further particulars concerning the above tender have been posted on the bulletin boards in the Municipality's Personnel Department, Municipal Bldg., Kikar Malchei Yisrael, and at Municipal Information Bureaux. Applications on "Applicant for Vacant Position Questionnaire," with curriculum vitae and qualifying certificates enclosed, should be submitted to the Personnel Department in a sealed envelope marked with the tender number.

Questionnaire forms may be obtained in person or by post from the Personnel Department, or at Municipal Information Bureaux. Applications without the required certificates will not be considered. Last date for submitting applications: February 1, 1976.

SHLOMO LAHAT
Mayor

FOR THE NEWS, CLASSIFIED ADS, WHAT'S ON
THE JERUSALEM
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مكنا من الأهل

national level, games libraries seem to be in a mess

Education games are a serious business

By SUSAN BELLOS
Special to the Jerusalem Post

Organisations all climbed onto the bandwagon with their own programmes, and there was no overall organisation. As a result of her frustration, Yaela Wosner set out on her own in 1974. Today she runs her own strictly non-disadvantaged kindergarten in Armona, and gives her games courses there.

Her former colleagues are rather critical of her venture into private enterprise, but they do not dispute that, on a national level, games libraries seem to be in a mess, and there appears to be little centralised responsibility.

THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT of games libraries in Jerusalem is a clear indication of what Dr. Yeheskel Cohen, the director of the Adult Education Department, referred to somewhat dryly as "the demand from the field." In Jerusalem, where 28 out of an estimated 30 disadvantaged elementary schools already have games libraries, so much enthusiasm for family learning has been generated that new family centred programmes have sprung up as a direct result.

Ms. Shoshana Ben-Amotz, of the School Psychological Service, says there has been a surge of concern among disadvantaged parents in recent years for more and better education for their children and their warm response to games libraries is a good example of this. Now adult evening classes for the same parents who have been taught to play educational games with their children are being set up on an experimental basis. "We just asked them what they wanted to learn," said Ms. Ben-Amotz, who was once incidentally, a disadvantaged Yeminite immigrant pupil herself. This turned out to be information on how to help their children get ahead in basic subjects such as Hebrew and maths and information on health, nutrition and do-it-yourself improvements in the home. It is all child-oriented, according to Ms. Ben-Amotz. "Do-it-yourself means a father asking for help in making a desk for his child to study at." She added that teen-age girls are being organised for baby-sitting to enable mothers with young children to go to the classes at night with their

husbands. Similarly children in senior grades are being organized to help younger children with their homework.

It is just because the demand is at real grass-roots level, Dr. Cohen admits with a certain disarming insouciance that "there have been some cases of disorganization and inadequate training." Games libraries, he says "caught on like wildfire" and the demand from the field far exceeded what the Ministry could provide. However, he believes that games libraries are "so important" that if he had to choose "between waiting three years for trained experts to set up a games library and having inadequately trained people setting up one right away, I'd take the second alternative," he said forcefully.

The Adult Education Department admires Ms. Wosner's work but her claims of almost total disorganization and wastage are naturally disputed. Her approach, commendable both Dr. Cohen and Mr. Amir Shilon who is directly responsible for games libraries, was "monolithic," in other words, she wanted to run everything her own way. Games libraries, they say, are very new. There are no real experts yet and "we are open to many different approaches."

However, though there was much talk of "local initiative," there was an implicit admission of Yaela Wosner's claim of disorganization since a Games Libraries Committee, chaired by a Ministry supervisor within the Pedagogic Department, has now been set up.

Claims of large-scale wastage are hard to prove one way or the other. The Ministry, Mr. Shilon said, allocated IL\$6,000 for 1975-6 for training of educational counsellors to run games libraries, and by Ministry of Education standards, this is not a princely sum. The cost of equipment is borne by local departments of the Ministry, municipalities, private organizations and funds from the schools themselves which have been set aside for miscellaneous activities. If there is wastage on expensive equipment, the blame, at this stage certainly, cannot be placed directly at the feet of any one organization.

The real question is perhaps whether the Ministry should see itself as a passive recipient of current educational fashions or whether it should take a more active and initiating role. Dr. Cohen, while saying on the one hand that games libraries are so important, admits that research into their value as a learning aid is in the very early stages. No great harm is being done, even Yaela Wosner concedes, and games libraries may be of social importance. The question of whether it is a worthwhile and not just an enjoyable activity, important though that is, for the children of the poor, does not seem to bother anybody very much at the Ministry of Education. This casual approach at the Centre is oddly at variance with the enthusiastic response of disadvantaged children and parents to the games libraries, and their real hopes of learning.



Israel's best P.R. person

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON — Mrs. Golda Meir's triumphant week in London was a tour de force and a brilliant exercise in public relations for a woman who once again proved that she is Israel's best spokesman to the outside world. The highlight of Mrs. Meir's visit, sponsored by the Joint Israel Appeal (Magbit), was the Jewish solidarity rally at the Albert Hall last Thursday night which turned into one of the most unforgettable demonstrations of Jewish unity that this divided community has ever seen. Golda herself was visibly moved by the rapturous welcome she received from the packed audience of 5,000 Jews from all parts of Britain. According to the organizers, they could have filled the hall many times over, judging by the demand for tickets.

When Lord Janner, who presided, referred to her as "the mother of our people," the reaction was electrifying, especially from the crowded tiers of youth movement members. Her themes were: the need for Jewish unity, for faith in the justice of our cause, never to forget the lesson of the Holocaust, and above all for mass ally as the response to the present onslaught on Israel. The audience reaction was illuminating — the young people cheered themselves hoarse, while the adults — or most of them — were more muted.

However, this was a real Jewish "happening," and for once the leaders of the various organizations managed to forget their squabbles over prestige, and religious and political ideology, and joined forces to register the community's unity for Israel's sake and in Golda's honour. As Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael pointed out, the gathering spelled out the ideas of the Jerusalem Conference.

DESPITE her gruelling schedule Golda looked well and spoke in her usual energetic manner. In addition to many meetings with Jewish audiences she managed to see a number of old friends among the British leadership.

Apart from her call at 20 Downing Street, where she met Prime Minister Harold Wilson (she insisted it was purely a social visit), Mrs. Meir drew over 100 members of both Houses of Parliament to the reception in her honour at the Grosvenor Hotel. One Labour MP told me: "Only Golda could get leaders of all three parties away from Parliament during such a major debate on devolution (of Scotland and Wales)."

This reflects the general affection and respect with which Mrs. Meir is held by the broader British public, which has already bought 20,000 hard-cover copies of her memoirs "My Life." This is quite a record for this type of book publishing, and puts her well up the best-seller list for 1975. (I was told that Golda failed to appreciate the importance of the fact that she was even ahead of Twiggy on this list). (Lionel Bart's plan to make a musical about her, entitled "Golda" is another indication of the special place she has acquired in British hearts).

The luncheon in her honour brought together a collection of top people who do not usually meet socially. Thus, two of the top trade union leaders, Len Murray and Jack Jones, could be seen sitting near Lord Evers, owner of the conservative "Daily Telegraph," and two Labour Cabinet Ministers (James Callaghan and Shirley Williams) were with Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe, together with Premier Wilson's Political Secretary, Lady Falkender, and such magnates as Sir Charles Clore and Sir George Weidenfeld, together with Mrs. Dorothy de Rothschild. Again, as one guest said to me: "Only Golda could do it."

In the realm of public relations proper, Golda's "New York Times" article was reprinted in the "Daily Telegraph," and she received fairly affectionate treatment from "The Times" Deputy Editor Louis Heren in his interview. He called her: "The most famous Yiddish mother of all time..."

A warm welcome for Golda Meir from Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Below, Golda as a pop symbol.



have been submerged by the weight of Arab propaganda — on the Palestinians, the P.O., Zionism, Israeli policy and so forth, in a simple and uncomplicated manner. In a way, the highest accolade was awarded her by the rather sophisticated book page of "The Times" which, when illustrating an article on the myth of the Mona Lisa, printed the poster showing Golda as Leonardo's famous model. This converted her into a pop symbol of what is called here "high camp." It's a far cry from Kibbutz Merhaviva to a symbol of "high camp."

MUSIC / YOHANAN BOEHM

Dignity and beauty

THE "GASCHINGER KANTOREI," presented as an IPO special concert (Binyenel Haomah, Jerusalem, Jan. 15), opened on a note that must have evoked mixed feelings in the audience. In honour of the President of the State of Israel the Stuttgart choir, conducted by Helmuth Rilling, sang "Hatikva."

Their version, stressed the character of our national anthem as the voice of hope and yearning, which it intrinsically is and brought out its dignity and beauty. These characteristics proved, indeed, to be the hallmark of the Kantorei's interpretative approach and this ideal of sound was apparent throughout the whole programme.

While Mozart's "Kyrie" in D minor calls for the special acoustics of a church setting, its soft contours and dark colours made a strong impact by virtue of the choir's intensity and dedication. This was followed by Schubert's setting of Goethe's "Gesang der Geister über den Wassern" (Song of the spirits above the waters). This work is a typical example of the huge repertoire for male voice choirs, a popular 19th century medium. These scores were primarily written for the enjoyment of the singers themselves and do not have recourse to superficial effects.

As a result the audience can follow closely the intimate relationship between music and text and thus perceive and enjoy Schubert's ingenuity. The subdued mood, intensified by the omission of high strings in deference to the male voice timbre, was somewhat lightened in the following "Song of Destiny" where Brahms uses the mixed choir and full orchestra for volume, colour and contrast of more variety. Both performances were rendered with absolute perfection.

The gem of the evening was undoubtedly the presentation of Schubert's Mass in A-flat Major, highly stimulating work. Full of harmonic surprises and unorthodox ideas, the Mass unfolded its extraordinary qualities under the spirited direction of Helmuth Rilling whose intense yet flexible concentration and authority yet never dictatorial guidance resulted in a beautifully complete performance. The Israel Philharmonic was equal to the marvellous singing of the choristers, and the four soloists representing international talent added their sparkle to the elevating experience. Soprano Julia Varady, from Rumania, though perhaps too sharp in timbre, otherwise managed her demanding part very well; Alice Rogers, USA, blended her rich and warm alto voice into the ensemble. Adalbert Kraus, the German tenor, and Swiss basso Nikolaus Teller rounded off the solo quartet most pleasingly with their well trained and cultured voices.

We are indebted to all those who enabled us to participate in this singularly enriching experience.

FASHION



International look for fashion week

Nearly 100 local firms are completing their collections for Israel's 12th Fashion Week, which opens next month. Two examples have a definitely international look.

Above, eastern stripes make the background for Bennet's new collection, designed by Rüd Ben-Ari.

Below, Carnit's sueded pigskin tunic has Chinese-y details appliquee in wine and blue on grey.



The two-day weekend

By JOHN DORNBERG
Special to Jerusalem Post

MUNICH. — NOW THAT HUNGARY is on a five-day work week, a question confronting parents and educators is whether school-children should also have the benefit of a two day weekend.

School on Saturday is traditional and common throughout most of Europe — East and West. But the tradition is being challenged in light of more leisure-time for parents.

At present, 17 elementary and two high schools in Budapest operate on a five-day week, and the programme is being extended to other schools and other cities. Ministry of Education officials however, insist that the time lost on Saturdays will have to be made up somehow, either by lengthening the school day or shortening the summer vacations.

The ostensible purpose behind the shorter school week is to enable families to spend more time together. But a recent survey among families in Budapest revealed that parents are less favourable to the idea than officials anticipated. Parents objected to the free Saturdays on grounds that they would have no time to concern themselves with the children who would "just become bored" and "get out."

In fact, in some schools theoretically closed on Saturdays, teachers have been coming in anyway to supervise games periods and provide meals for children whose parents don't want them at home.

But whether bored, "gadding about" or engaged in "supervised play, the kids, to judge from the survey, are delighted by the new plan.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Food Division Israel Export Institute,
Food Centre

Ministry of Agriculture
The Jerusalem Economic Conference,
Israel Food Committee



The Israel Food Committee is pleased to announce the opening of the Third Israel Food Week, which will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Tel Aviv, from January 18-22, 1976.

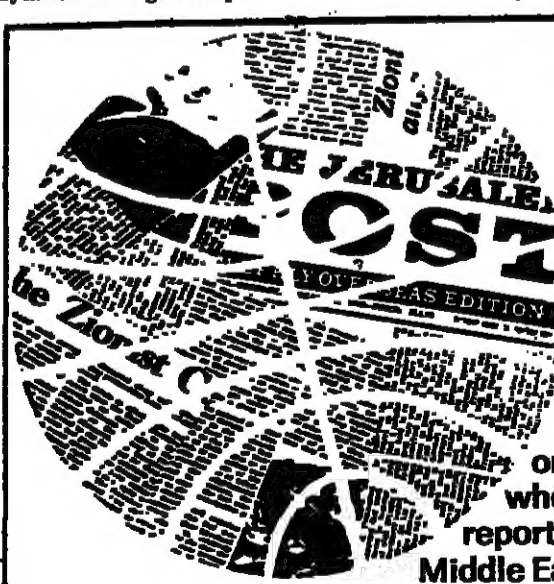
PROGRAMME

- Monday, Jan. 19** The Exhibition will be open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
- 1.00 p.m. Meeting of representatives of the Manufacturers Association with guests from abroad.
 - 6.30 p.m. Reception given by the Minister of Commerce and Industry for participants.
- Tuesday, Jan. 20** The Exhibition will be open from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Announcement of the results of the food products packaging design contest, organized in cooperation with the Israel Packaging Institute.
 - 8.30 p.m. Folklore Evening, under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism.
- Wednesday, Jan. 21** The Exhibition will be open from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
- 1.00 p.m. Meeting of representatives of Hevrat Ovdim with guests from abroad.
 - 8.30 p.m. Reception given by the Mayor of Tel Aviv at Tel Aviv Museum.
- Thursday, Jan. 22** The Exhibition will be open from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
- 9.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. Discussions of the International Food Committee, with the participation of the Directors-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
 - 1.30 p.m. Meeting of representatives of the International Food Committee with the Minister of Finance, Yehoshua Rabinowitz.
 - 9.00 p.m. Closing of Food Week — Host: Minister of Agriculture, Aharon Uzan. Distribution of prizes for food products packaging design contest by Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Friday, Jan. 23** Visits to plants (professional tours).



A THIRD ISRAEL FOOD WEEK FEATURE APPEARS ON PAGES 6 AND 7.

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FOOD WEEK

THIRD ISRAEL FOOD WEEK

Over the winters the snowbound European housewife has come to depend on — and appreciate — Israeli produce, from familiar citrus products to the more exotic avocado. This year the growing enthusiasm for Israel food products has attracted buyers from some 26 countries to the Third Israel Food Week, now being held at the Tel Aviv Hilton. POST reporter ARTHUR KEMELMAN looks at the story behind the success of Israel's agricultural export programme.

EUROPE'S HOTHOUSE

TEL AVIV. — Israel is the hothouse of Europe, with a steady stream of planes, flying a variety of Israeli agricultural products northward, throughout the winter.

But the nature of Israel's agricultural export programme is paradoxical: Israelis have learnt to compete in Europe by not competing.

For example, while in 1971 Israel shipped 1000 tons of lettuce to Europe, export of lettuce has now virtually stopped. Israeli farmers can't compete with European producers due to greater water costs and market distances. On the other hand, the European housewife is more than eager to buy those products which her local farmers cannot at certain times of the year supply. European farmers can't begin to harvest their strawberries, for instance, until April; but from December onward Israeli strawberries are ready for shipment.

Israeli farmers have also discovered that there is a market in Europe for sub-tropical fruits such as guavas, mangoes, pineapples, and pomegranates — which can be marketed whenever they ripen, winter or summer. Exports of these have increased the past few years, but production is still low, hampered by the lack of knowledge about the growing of these sensitive fruits.

It is hoped that, once production is stepped up, Europeans will find these exotic fruits as tasty and appealing as they have another sub-tropical fruit, now extensively grown in Israel — the avocado. Ten years ago, Europeans hardly knew this fruit existed, and Israel's ex-

ports amounted to 800 tons. This past year Israel sent out more than ten thousand tons of avocado.

While Europe is blanketed with snow and resting from wintry winds, apples are growing in the north of Israel, citrus trees are blossoming in the warmer central region and cucumbers and tomatoes are growing under plastic in the desert regions. But the sun can only partially guarantee the success of Israel produce in European markets. After all, there are any number of African and Mediterranean countries which enjoy the same sun light. And there is also the problem of developing new varieties and improving old ones.

The Englishman, for instance, likes a round, full tomato and won't think of eating any other type. The German is just as loyal to a "shallower" type of tomato. Unable as yet to breed a tomato that will appeal to both, Israeli farmers have made a reasonable compromise. They are raising tomatoes for the food industry, which then processes them into tomato juice and other tomato products for the German consumer, the Englishman and just about anyone else desirous of consuming a fine product.

Since earnings from tomato products have increased nearly five-fold over the past five years, interest in these products is evidently quite strong. But the interest in Israeli tomato products is part of what is rapidly becoming a world-wide enthusiasm for food products derived from Israeli agriculture.

To meet this, the latest in tech-

nological know-how, permitting more intensive cultivation, has been applied. And from 1960 onward this brought the percentage of the work force engaged in agriculture steadily down — from 17 per cent then to about eight per cent now. Productivity per worker has over the same time increased more than three-fold. All would go for naught, however, without an equally efficient marketing system.

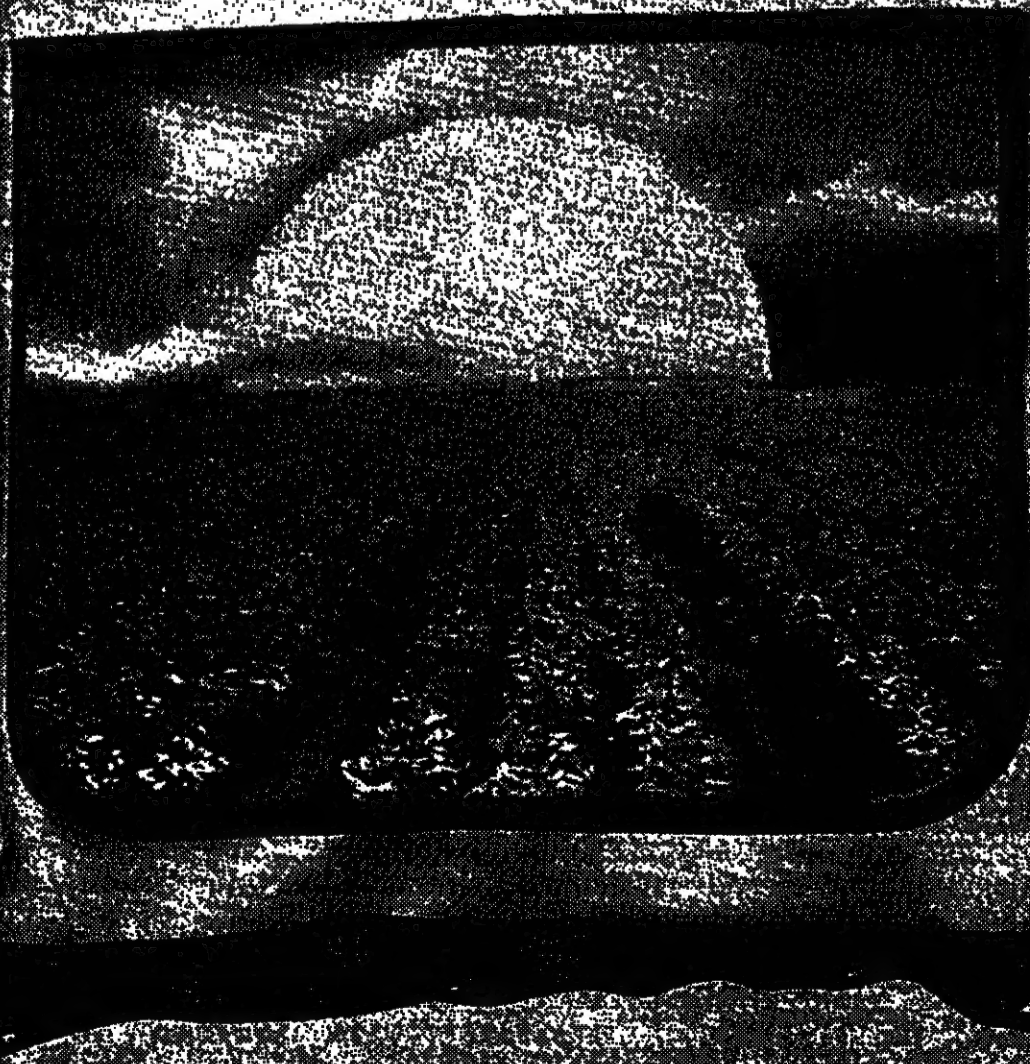
Through the Ministry of Agriculture and the various marketing and produce boards for each major crop, agreements are signed with producers on terms of supply. The heads of the marketing boards and the Ministry officials in turn participate in the activities and decisions of the Agricultural Export Marketing Company (Agrexco). Agrexco grades, packs, ships and markets the product abroad. With offices throughout Europe, Agrexco is able to respond immediately to market demand.

Since many Israeli crops have only a few weeks of grace before competitors bring their produce to market, a successful year involves split-second timing. Agrexco has worked out the details to a fine art. A few years ago it took three days from the time of harvest to send produce to Europe by air. At present it takes about 36 hours. In other words, a basket of strawberries picked in Israel on a Sunday morning, graces the table of a European housewife on the early afternoon of the following day. In the midst of winter, the European housewife appreciates those strawberries.



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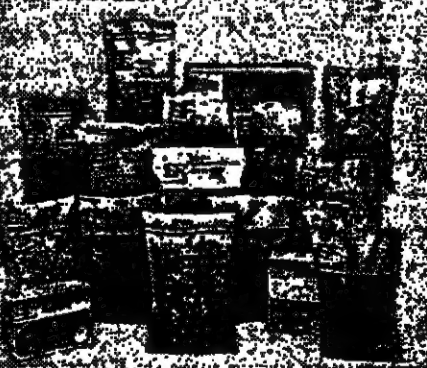
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מזמין האוכל

THIRD ISRAEL FOOD WEEK

Israeli farmers switching to vegetables TOPPLING THE CITRUS KING

By MACARKE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

King Citrus still rules supreme today among Israel's fresh agricultural exports — but by 1980 he should be edged off his throne by half a dozen princelings.

Today, fresh citrus exports total \$176m. (1974/1975), and "other fresh fruits and vegetables" only \$77m., notes David Hertanu, chairman of the Israel Food Committee. But by 1980, he predicts, although fresh citrus exports will have grown to \$246m., they will be playing second fiddle to exports of "other fresh fruits and vegetables," which should reach \$366m.

"There are many reasons for this," explains Mr. Hertanu, whose Committee is responsible for the Third Israel Food Week. "The first is that we are far enough south from Europe to enjoy a sub-tropical climate; we can grow fresh fruits and vegetables when Europe (at best overcast) is generally suffering from storms, gales and blizzards."

Another reason is that goodly portions of Israeli agriculture are mechanized, reducing manpower needs and increasing output.

What are the produce princelings that are pushing their way

forward?

Mr. Hertanu puts firm tomatoes in first place; competing for second will be cabbage, cauliflower, and cucumbers; these will be followed by celery, green and white beans, olives and carrots.

Processed citrus products have already lost their leadership. In 1965/66 such exports reached \$19m. and they grew to \$37m. in 1974/75 and should reach \$115m. in 1980. Nevertheless, despite this remarkable showing, exports of "other processed foods" have risen from \$13m. in 1965/66 to \$47m. (more than the figure for citrus) and should reach \$135m. in 1980.

One reason Israeli farmers are switching from citrus to vegetables is simple: Citrus produces one crop a year; in Israel's mild climate it is easy to produce two crops of vegetables a year, and in some areas more than two.

If all agricultural exports, fresh and processed (including turkey), are taken into consideration, exports should grow from \$400m. this year to \$750m. in 1980.

The export drive in this field was given a strong push by Israel's agreement with the Common Market, which sharply reduced customs



Frozen corn is fast becoming an important export, and in 1975 Israel shipped more than 4,000 tons of it to Europe. (Mula & Harsamaty)

duties and made Israel's citrus much more competitive with that of Brazil, which has cast a hungry eye on the European citrus market. Agreements lowering tariffs have also been reached with several Scandinavian countries, and Sweden is expected to sign such an agreement soon. Israeli agriculture goods even reach the U.S., including the American Army and its PXs (Post Exchanges).

The export drive is helped tremendously by the "Food Weeks," Mr. Hertanu believes. Some 300 buyers (including many from large international companies and chains)

from at least 26 countries are participating this year.

"We have some surprises for the buyers this year," Mr. Hertanu says. These include freeze-dried natural orange powder, a new process for drying vegetables, and a new (and secret) method for producing protein.

Abroad, large advertising campaigns are being planned, as well as "Israel food product weeks."

"This year we filled a 'Christmas Basket' with wines, jams, compotes, chocolates, and tested it on the Italian market," Hertanu said. Fiat alone took 30,000.

New tariff agreement will mean changes in our current operations

Learning the ABCs of the EEC

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The tariff-lowering agreement between Israel and the European Common Market (EEC) offers local citrus and processed-foods exporters many new opportunities. But if they are to capitalize on the advantages they must also be ready to make a good many changes in their own operations, says Avraham Ben-Moshe, head of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Food Division.

The chief advantage to Israeli exporters will be that lower tariffs

will make local products somewhat inflation-proof in Europe; their prices will not necessarily climb with the inflationary spiral, and if any increases are warranted, these will still be smaller than the overall inflation rate. This will give Israel a comparative edge over such fierce competitors as the U.S. and Brazil, which are outside the EEC and have no similar tariff agreements with it.

But to seize the opportunity the Israeli farmer and food processor will have to be well aware of changing market patterns. To save

themselves costs, many EEC countries have themselves begun to engage in the final stages of processing citrus products, for example. Thus the export of finished products such as juices and syrups is decreasing, while there is a growth in the demand for citrus concentrates from which the final products can be processed.

More advertising is also called for to increase the export of canned grapefruit segments to the six original EEC countries, which now buy only five per cent of this particular export (England takes most of the

rest — 85 per cent).

According to Mr. Ben-Moshe, about two-thirds of Israel's annual \$30m. worth of processed-food exports will enjoy varying degrees of tariff reductions. These will range from a high 80 per cent reduction for the canned grapefruit segments, to 70 per cent for grapefruit and orange juices, and all the way down to a very disappointing 30 per cent reduction for tomato products.

The big disappointment of the agreement with the Common Market, however, has been the failure of Israel's negotiators to win better terms for one of the country's most promising and fast-expanding export lines — processed tomatoes and tomato products. The tariff on these products was lowered only from 15 per cent to 12.5 per cent — chiefly to protect Italian industry. Furthermore, the Market had imposed import quotas on tomato products, a fact which will force Israel to press for changes in the agreement or to seek markets for its tomatoes elsewhere.

But the tomato clause is not the agreement's sole disappointment: Other food products are excluded altogether from the agreement, and some happen to possess good export potential. Among these are: frozen vegetables, processed meat products, canned corn, pickled olives and pearl onions, and melon products.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

A NEW ENERGY UNIT, designed to propose and co-ordinate government policy in conserving and developing energy resources, has recently been opened by the National Physical Laboratory of Israel at Givat Ram (NPLI). The head of the Energy Unit is Dr. Lev Yakir-Am, an expert in the social and political aspects of science and technology. Before coming to Israel, Dr. Yakir-Am worked at the Pentagon in Washington, the National Academy of Sciences, the Stanford Research Centre, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The energy challenge facing Israel — and indeed, much of the world — Dr. Yakir-Am maintains, is a complex and far-reaching affair, rooted deeply in the spheres of politics and world economics. Those who pin their hopes on finding a solution through technological developments are bound to be disappointed.

I asked him to explain the approach by which he is tackling Israel's energy crisis.

"A study of the energy crisis reveals that there is really no such thing. The oil problem is inherently a political and financial problem, from which arose the so-called energy crisis. No amount of energy conservation will get rid of that. The crisis is in the political economic field."

But an energy conservation programme which is also geared towards finding alternative energy sources would alleviate this crisis.

"That's true, up to a point only. The discovery of a gold mine, for instance, which has nothing to do with energy, would also alleviate the crisis. The point is that it is not rational for us to develop research in science and technology in the expectation that it will solve the oil problem, because there is nothing on the horizon to indicate a scientific breakthrough which will produce energy in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable cost. The case publicized recently of Hebrew University scientists extracting oil from plants is a good example of this. Wide-scale commercial feasibility, where quantity and cost are the prime considerations, is a long distance from successful laboratory experimentation."

There are alternative energy sources apart from oil?

"Yes; your paper recently went through them all and came to the conclusion that they still don't make up a viable substitute to oil — a conclusion we have also ascribed to. All known alternatives have drastic limitations."

"Hydro and electric power by water, for instance. A new hydro water station in the Jordan has just been put into operation. It's a model of efficiency by an international standard, but it — and any others we may construct — will only supply a very limited quantity of energy in proportion to our needs. More ambitious proposals, such as the Mediterranean-Dead Sea scheme, involve engineering costs that are enormous almost beyond contemplation."

"Solar energy? Israel has more than 150,000 solar collectors on roofs throughout the country, probably the largest proportion in the world and certainly the oldest on any comparable scale. The number is increasing at a tremendous pace. Even industry has entered the picture, fitting out solar collectors on factories. Israel is, in fact, one of the most advanced countries in this field."

"The great drawback is that while these systems are able to capture the sun's energy, they can't store it. No one has found the way to store solar energy. Therefore the only thing it can be used for is to heat water; a very limited purpose. There's only so much you can do with hot water."

Is there any alternative which you think hasn't been sufficiently developed?

"One that's new to Israel is coal. There are plans for a coal-fired electric generating station at Hadera. We can get a lot of relatively cheap coal from South Africa and Europe."

Conserving energy is more important than dreaming of new sources of supply but basic splits in OPEC should be exploited, says Dr. Yakir-Am, head of the Energy Unit at the National Physical Laboratory, in an interview with Simson Carlebach.

Politics, not science key to energy crisis



Israel has more than 150,000 solar collectors on roofs throughout the country. (Rubinger)

Transportation costs can also be cut because there are ships returning from these places with empty holds. And there is even a possible potential of supplies here in Israel.

"An Arab family in Nabulus has traditionally been mining charcoal to the tune of 300 tons a year. Excuse the expression, but there must be more coal in them than hills. Actually, Professor Klein of the Hebrew University is engaged in research into coal-mining possibilities here."

If we cannot rely on the hope of discovering alternatives to our dependence on oil, conservation becomes all the more important.

"Precisely. The prime task of the energy conservation programme is to learn how to use less oil, and not to dream about new sources of supplies. Oil has not been sufficiently husbanded, and this is true even without regard to the current oil problem. Simply, oil is too good for burning; we have far better uses for oil in pharmaceuticals, plastics, and

even livestock feed. Now that there is a world crisis, the need for a better management of oil becomes all the more critical.

"This energy mismanagement approach will not remove the crisis, but it will relieve our dependence on oil supplies — the greater the conservation, the greater the relief. Our two main areas of concern here are domestic and industrial mismanagement. We must inculcate a sense of efficiency-consciousness in both areas."

"Experience has shown that announcing programmes and issuing circulars have little effect — if the National Physical Laboratory or the Electric Corporation were to do this tomorrow, it wouldn't induce the housewife to turn off one light, let alone get a factory-owner to turn down the boilers, and therein lies our greatest challenge."

"The Ministry of Commerce and Industry are initiating courses in Haifa and Tel Aviv designed to

retrain immigrant engineers into energy-efficiency and testing engineers. These engineers will go from factory to factory checking the operation and maintenance procedures, and advise on ways to conserve energy."

"Some inspections have already been carried out by a pilot team set up by the Ministry, whose task, as a committee, was to specify recommendations aimed at the various industries."

Is their function restricted to an advisory capacity, or will the Ministry be able to force the industries to comply with the recommendations?

"That is, of course, the main problem. No one can be forced to conserve energy, so ways of obtaining compliance become just as important an element in conservation policy as ways of conserving. I believe that the best way is to involve the owners in industry as partners in the enterprise."

"There was a trial case here which exceeded expectations. When the chief engineer of Marks and Speencers visited Israel, we invited our similar stores — Superol, Kolbo Shalom, and Hamashbir Latsarshan — to send their engineers and managers to discuss heat and light saving programmes with him. Hamashbir has since been able to add to the suggestions that have been implemented. Superol has already saved IL200,000 by a light-saving programme alone, as a result of a conference which was held as recently as last October."

"The plan, now, is to capitalize on this workshop formula. The key is not to print and announce declarations, but to break the industries down into rational packages, and to let them organize programmes the results of which they can share with themselves. They can compete at prices, but co-operate in energy savings. That way, the technical and advisory assistance we provide will be used with the optimum benefits. For a more efficient energy management will undoubtedly rub off into other areas within industrial management as a whole."

As we move into the EEC we'll be swamped with European goods, unless we can improve our industrial position. And businessmen are becoming aware of that. It's important to note that energy mismanagement preceded the oil crisis. Take away the price rises, and we're still left with mismanagement."

There is something pessimistic about our being involved in a world crisis, with energy being the key, and all that can be suggested is to cut down on the use of oil.

"It's a down-to-earth, unromantic, approach which won't really change things all that much, but which corresponds to the situation as it is. There was a real energy crisis following the October war, when oil supplies were cut off. Now, however, the ball-game is not in science, but in political economics."

Do you foresee a slight alleviation only, with no real solution?

"The solution will come from action within the spheres from which the problem arose. The Western countries ought to establish, for instance, counter-commodity blocs against OPEC, and play the same game as OPEC is playing. Another possibility is to exploit the forces of dissension within OPEC that cause internal price warfare to arise every time they get together. There are basic policy splits within OPEC about which the world is doing nothing."

"What I'd like to see however, is a gutting of the market by Norway. She has enough oil; and I'm willing to bet that a three-month glut will spell an end to the whole problem. Remember how the Arabs overreacted when rumours arose regarding American military intervention? I suspect that even the threat of Norway gutting the market would be sufficient for a drastic change in OPEC policy, and an end to the crisis."

Health report on cyclamates

WASHINGTON. — A Government-appointed panel concluded last week that there is no evidence that the artificial sweetener cyclamate causes cancer in animals, but the scientists stopped short of giving the sugar substitute a totally clean bill of health.

Climaxing an intensive six-month review, the final report from the six scientists will be submitted within the next two to three weeks to the director of the National Cancer Institute.

From there, it will be transmitted to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which must decide whether to lift the ban clamped on cyclamate in the U.S. in 1969 when a question of whether it causes cancer was raised.

Abbott Laboratories, which had asked for permission to resume marketing cyclamate, said the panel's conclusion had removed the last roadblock and that there was no longer any reason for the FDA to withhold approval.

However, the six scientists said that, while 30 animal feeding studies conducted around the world had failed to establish the cancer-causing property of cyclamate, no conclusions could be reached on the sweetener's potential carcinogenicity in humans.

"The committee is concerned over the implications of the increased incidence of tumors in the urinary tract of cyclamate-fed animals from several studies, even though those increases were not statistically significant," the report said.

The committee said that under the present limitations of science and evidence gathered in several cyclamate studies, it could say only in 95 per cent probability that the substance, 30 to 80 times sweeter than sugar, does not cause cancer, but that there is a nagging doubt over whether it may be a weak carcinogen.

Science and Fashion SCIENTIFIC NEWS and fashion news move together at Helena Rubinstein, and the firm's "Skin Life Make-Up" line combines laboratory and cosmetic developments. This time the product is "GAM" — "Growing Active Multiplication," absolutely the latest wrinkle in anti-wrinkle make-up. According to Helena Rubinstein, "GAM" is a "biological extract" that cares for, softens, and moisturizes the skin while at the same time acting as make-up.

Prime Minister's Israel Bonds Conference

Human touches were the highlights



Bonds leaders leave a sign that they were there; laying a scroll in the cornerstone of the Tefen industrial park now under construction south of Ma'alot. (Camera 13)

By JUDY SIEGEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHO ELSE BUT an eccentric rich man would fly across the ocean to sit in a bus for seven-hour stretches, wake up groggy-eyed at 6 a.m. to tramp through muddy army bases and new settlements, listen to dozens of dinner speeches — and spend over \$25,000 for the privilege?

Most of the 250 American and Canadian members of last week's Prime Minister's Israel Bond Conference are wealthy, but their eagerness to keep up with a hectic schedule for six days cannot be explained away by eccentricity.

"I love Israel," said Josh Berg, a furniture entrepreneur from Buffalo, New York, "and the many misleading articles in the American press about what's going on here scare me. So I decided to answer the Prime Minister's invitation and hear the situation first-hand from top officials and the public."

The prerequisite for membership in the Prime Minister's Bond Club is the purchase of at least \$25,000 of Bonds. Each participant also paid at least \$1,000 for his travel, hotel and other expenses. Asked why they make such large Bonds purchases year after year — when there are more financially profitable investments elsewhere and when sources of capital are still tight — they invariably gave the same answer: "We love Israel!"

Another motive, quietly voiced by the participants — successful businessmen and professionals who often have memories of poor, difficult childhoods — was gratitude for their own accomplishments.

Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, who welcomed the Bonds leaders at a dinner in his home, Kibbutz Ginosar, good-humoredly alluded

to the point: "If my grandparents who emigrated from Europe had landed in the U.S. and yours had come to Israel, you would probably be dragging me around the country from dinner to dinner and trying to sell me Bonds!"

The trip was the best-covered Bonds trip in history, if not by the Israeli media then by the delegates themselves. Everywhere they went, they carried along the fruits of American technology — compact movie cameras that recorded sound as well as pictures on the same cassette, and miniature tape recorder and cameras that develop colour pictures as you hold them in your hand. The soldiers they photographed marvelled at the devices. "I don't want to forget anything," explained one amateur movie maker from Toronto. "Everything I bring home will make it easier to sell Bonds to others."

Although many had been to Israel before, they still have a lot to learn about its history and society. Few had ever heard of the Biblical place names they whizzed by on the bus, and had to learn from their guides where Saul had fought the Philistines and David had roamed. And when Ma'alot Mayor Eli Ben-Yaacov — introduced to them as an immigrant from a Middle Eastern country at the age of four — had difficulty with his English, they urged him, in all seriousness, to speak in Yiddish.

Charming, easy-going and casual about their wealth, each member of the Prime Minister's Club had his own story to tell. An 81-year-old man who made his fortune in the U.S. has devoted much of his life to Israel. A survivor of the Holocaust who came penniless to Canada, he began his career as a mes-

senger for a pharmacy and eventually established a chain of stores himself.

Sam and Anne Wagner, one of two young personable couples from Puerto Rico (asked why they were part of the American contingent they reminded everyone that their island is a commonwealth of the U.S.), added a Spanish lilt to the Conference. Both born in Cuba, they fled to Puerto Rico "with nothing" after Castro's takeover, and gradually built up a chain of variety stores. They still keep a kosher home, importing meat from New York and Miami, and send their three children to Jewish schools.

They not only buy Bonds themselves but are actively engaged in selling them as volunteers to other Puerto Rican Jews. Of 400 on the island, "only 150" have bought Bonds. "It should be double that figure," asserted Mr. Wagner. Instead of relying on dinners to sell Bonds, the Puerto Ricans are this year planning door-to-door campaigns to all Jewish families.

Although the Bonds Conference was pronounced an "overwhelming success" (pledges for purchases in 1976 ranged from \$500,000 to at least \$25,000), some of the participants said there were a bit too many political speeches (after a long day of addresses on the importance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, many admitted "they didn't know what they were"). The highlights of the trip were the human touches — encounters with young pioneers at a new Nahal settlement in the Beisan Valley and new immigrants in Ma'alot. More such meetings, they said, with the people who would make the Bonds Conference even more memorable.



EGGED DEMANDS THAT THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT HONOUR ITS COMMITMENTS

The failure of the Ministers of Finance and Transport to keep their promise to transfer interim financing to EGGED creates an unprecedentedly serious situation.

Without immediate government financing, we will not be able to buy fuel, will not be able to run buses, and will not be able to transport the approximately one million passengers who travel daily on EGGED routes all over the country.

WHY DOES EGGED HAVE SUCH LARGE DEFICITS?

Because 70% of EGGED routes do not make a profit: the Government demands that the co-operative run services on routes and at hours when the number of passengers is very low.

Because the remaining 30% of the routes face uncontrolled competition from passenger lorries, pick-up vans, and taxis, which carry a quarter of a million passengers daily.

Because you the passenger, pay much less than a realistic fare.

THE COOPERATIVES' PROPERTIES AND THE SUBSIDIARIES

EGGED is willing to adopt the conclusions of the Golomb Committee concerning members' assets, and to distinguish between property maintenance and operation of services. (In spite of the fact that until now it was the government which initiated and encouraged the present cooperative structure.)

EGGED is prepared to sell its assets, not in order to finance its cumulative deficit, but to help in the financial rehabilitation of the cooperative, in accordance with the recommendations of the Golomb Committee.

The Golomb Committee determined that the government's policy contributed and is continuing to contribute steadily to increasing EGGED's deficit.

Let the Government take the responsibility, so that EGGED can continue to operate.

EGGED Management

SHORT TERM LOAN

The annual yield of Short Term Loan has been increased as from January 14, 1976.

The following series—registered bonds only—will be issued on January 21, 1976:

Series	Price to the public	Redemption net price, IL	Net annual yield (%)	Increase (%)
Per IL1,000 n.v.				
3 months	984.48	1,014.63	12.25	+1.00
6 months	971.76	1,032.50	12.50	+1.00
12 months	953.98	1,078.—	13.00	+1.25

* After deduction of income tax at a maximum rate of 35% (in accordance with Section 151 of the Income Tax Ordinance — new version).

Bonds are available at all banking institutions and from Stock Exchange members.

Preference will be given to orders placed before Tuesday.

BANK OF ISRAEL

מכאן לשלם

"I JUST HAVE NO ROOM...!"
 "OH, YES YOU HAVE!!!"

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SPECIAL OFFER
 UNTIL 28.2.76
 15% OFF from 1:10.75 price list

for the bathroom/laundry room/kitchen/balcony/children's room/bedrooms/hall/utility rooms/shelter/office.

Host of wonderful colours, great modern styling. Made of a superior, unbreakable plastic which undergoes an antistatic treatment to deter adhesion of dirt and dust; easy to clean. Telescopic drawers.

Magnetic door catches. Shelf height adjustable.

Standard (modular) dimensions.

Clothes cupboard
 for bedroom, locker
 room, kitchen,
 children's room,
 office.

Shoe cupboard
 for balcony,
 laundry room.

Cupboard for laundry
 and cleaning materials
 for the bathroom,
 bathroom balcony,
 kitchen, laundry room.

M.T. Kolton Ltd.
 Please send me the 1976
 colour catalogue of
 Aliberts products.

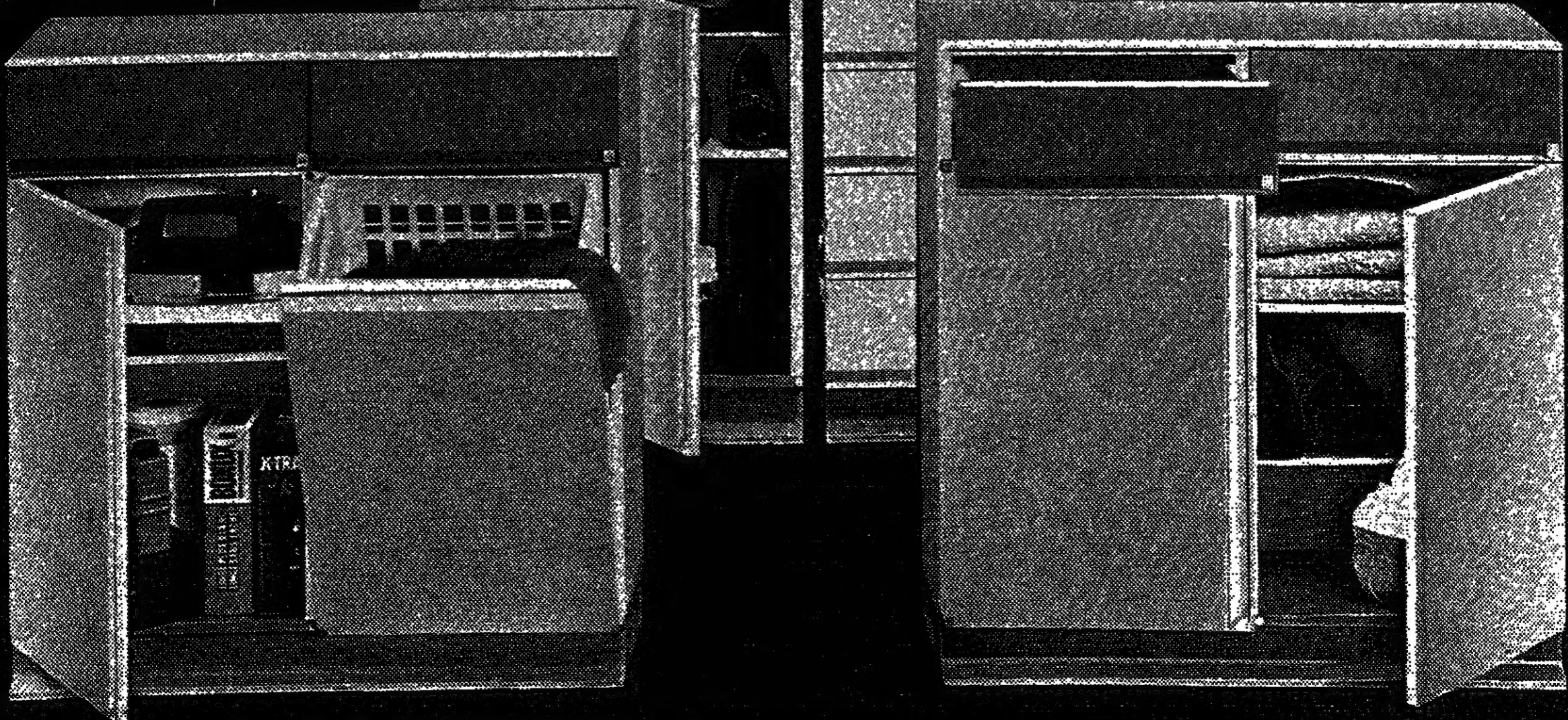
Name _____

Address _____

Cupboard for towels, underwear and
 bed linen for the bedroom,
 bathroom, bathroom balcony,
 children's room.

Chest of drawers for the
 bathroom, balcony, children's room,
 bedroom, hall, shelter,
 office.

Utility cupboard for the
 bedroom, hall, bathroom,
 kitchen, balcony, children's
 room, laundry room, utility
 rooms, shelter.



SOLE ISRAEL AGENT:

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3 Shvil Hamifal, Kiryat Hamelacha, Tel Aviv, Tel. 831225, 835484

Available at the following shops: TEL AVIV — Magenheilm, 29 King George St.; Shiputz Ambat, 98 Rehov Ibn Gvirol; HAIFA — Rome-Israel Co., 5 Rehov Habankim; Omer Hacarmel, 4 Rehov Mahanayim; Binyan Orly, Central Carmel. REESESHERA — Kimhi, 116 Rehov Hehalutz. RISHON LEZION — Gotstein, 11 Rehov Ein Koreh. REHOVOT — Sharabi, 213 Rehov Herzl. RAMATAYIM — Banak, 38 Derech Hasharon.

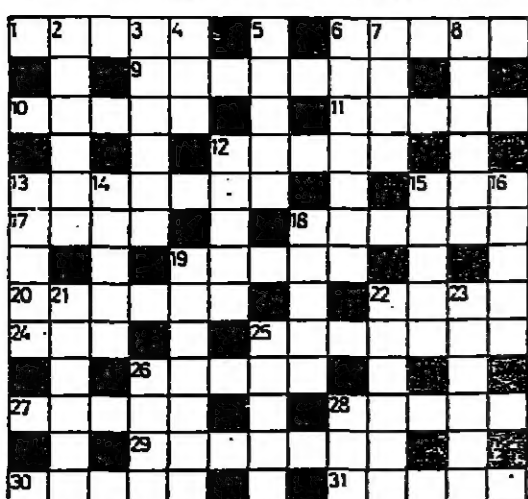
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

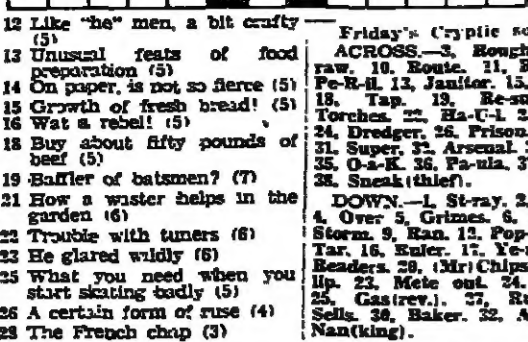
ACROSS

- 1 Office building used by printers (5)
- 2 Trick (fastener) (5)
- 3 Rumor: one listens to most of the day (7)
- 4 American article in the next edition (5)
- 5 Manly sort of ribbon (5)
- 6 Dislike reorganizing beats (5)
- 7 Brought or noisily drawn (7)
- 8 The sort of thing to be lost finally (3)
- 9 A lake of the Queen's, that is (4)
- 10 Verdant part of New York (5)
- 11 Some way off being fat (5)
- 12 Wet, say, from perspiration (5)
- 13 The impulse to make some sour gesture (4)
- 14 Navy tobacco product (3)
- 15 It's said to give offence (7)
- 16 Lake barroom or mountain atmosphere (5)
- 17 Possibly upset the arrangement (5)
- 18 Lawyer's leg-man? (5)
- 19 The traveller rests and returns (7)
- 20 Introduce us to that woman (5)
- 21 Learn music? (5)
- 22 They're sung in German (6)
- 23 The luck of a Chinaman getting some time (6)
- 24 Mr Wood of Hampshire (3)
- 25 Mostly red, we hear, brown or white (5)
- 26 Where King Arthur had a strange meal as a boy (7)
- 27 They're of one accord (4)
- 28 One in pursuit of a drink (6)



DOWN

- 1 Musical dramas (5)
- 2 Jibe (5)
- 3 Workers' organizations (6)
- 4 Long time (5)
- 5 Navigate (5)
- 6 Agree (7)
- 7 Unfortunately (5)
- 8 Required (7)
- 9 Male singer (5)
- 10 Impertinent (5)
- 11 Distressed (5)
- 12 Restrict (5)
- 13 Web-footed birds (5)
- 14 Ticker (5)
- 15 Bewildered (7)
- 16 Communication (6)
- 17 Contrive (6)
- 18 Engaged (6)
- 19 Removes the (5)
- 20 Spanned state (4)
- 21 Strong drink (5)
- 22 Musical (5)
- 23 Jibe (5)
- 24 Workers' organizations (6)
- 25 Long time (5)
- 26 Navigate (5)
- 27 Agree (7)
- 28 Unfortunately (5)
- 29 Required (7)
- 30 Male singer (5)
- 31 Impertinent (5)
- 32 Distressed (5)
- 33 Restrict (5)
- 34 Web-footed birds (5)
- 35 Ticker (5)
- 36 Bewildered (7)
- 37 Communication (6)
- 38 Contrive (6)
- 39 Engaged (6)
- 40 Removes the (5)
- 41 Spanned state (4)
- 42 Strong drink (5)



SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON WEDNESDAY

THE JERUSALEM POST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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RATE (per word) Weekdays: IL.00, Fridays and Holidays: IL.40.
Minimum charge — 8 words — IL.24.00 weekdays, IL.32.00 Fridays.

WHERE TO DINE

BEST FOOD IN TOWN, lowest prices, self-service. Open 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Deborah Hotel, 87 Ben Tzvi St., Tel Aviv.

DWELLINGS

TO LET 2 room flats, fully furnished. Refrigerator, gas and telephone. Smilovitz, 99 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 03-58803, 03-50348.

HERZLIYA

HERZLIYA PITUAH villa, 3 bedrooms, study, 4.500.000. Anglo Saxons, Tel. 03-530261-2.

NETANYA

NOEL-GREENBERG RENTALS, furnished-unfurnished, long-short term. 2 Ussishkin, Tel. 03-25735, 03-32359.

3 ROOM APARTMENT, Pardes Hagod, available now, IL.160.000. Anglo Saxons, 7 Kfar HaZaim, Tel. 03-52495.

TEMPORARY RESIDENT SELLING modern furnished 3 room apartment complete with built-in closets, fixtures, electrical appliances, central heating, elevator. Best position overlooking sea. 545.000 U.S. dollars or near. Richman & Richman, 3 Shaar Hagal, Tel. 03-52351 (Maldan).

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RAANANA, 2 1/2 rooms, 1st floor, all conveniences, immediate availability, selling IL.40.000. Call, 03-527091, for appointment.

INSURANCE

FOR LOWEST INSURANCE rates phone: Goshen: 03-717611, 02-63964.

PURCHASE/SALE

AKIVA, Tel. 03-52551, buys everything. Televisions, household appliances, furniture, clothing, household liquidations.

ITZHAK THE BUYER, Tel. 03-520653, buys furniture, refrigerators, electrical appliances, different items. Tel. 03-520653.

SEGAL BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, televisions, liquidation. Tel. 03-52251, evenings 03-563748.

SERVICES

FOR PARTIES only: Rent stereo systems. Including music artists and all arrangements. Price IL.600. Tel. 03-536002.

MACHON BASEL offers you first class massage in pleasant atmosphere. 31 Basel, Tel Aviv.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REQUIRED WOMAN for household management and care of two children aged 4 & 10. Work hours — 12 a.m.-5 p.m. Please phone evenings. Tel. 03-44737.

T.V. & RADIO

EXPRESS T.V. SERVICE repairs all T.V. and stereo equipment. Herzliya B, 13 Rehov Nardau, Tel. 03-523233.

AKAL-B&O dual-fisher. Also duty free. Radio Rieber, 25 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 04-641652.

VEHICLES

B.M.W. 1976, red, 1502, passport to passport, 33 Octane petrol, \$4,800. Tel. mornings 03-460297, Anne.

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PHILATELIC SERVICES

All stamps of the "Quality of the Environment" Series with tabs (values IL.0.50, 0.80, 1.70) have been sold.
Stamps from the same series without tabs will be sold up to Friday, January 30, 1976.
January 30 will also be the last day on which stamps of the "Protected Wild Birds" Series (values IL.1.10, 1.70, 2.00) will be sold.

MUNICIPALITY OF RAMLA

TENDER No. 38/C-15/ISP/75

Israel Sewerage Project

The Municipality of Ramla hereby invites contractors to submit bids for sewerage works comprising the laying of collectors in the centre zone of the town.

Tender Documents and Forms of Tender can be obtained against payment of IL.500. (non returnable), from the Technical Department of the Municipality.

Prospective bidders must submit their bids in two copies on the forms provided and in compliance with the conditions of tender.

Bids accompanied by a bank guarantee of 5% (five per cent) of the bid total, valid for a period of 120 days from the last day of the submission of the tender, must be placed in the Tender Box or be mailed by registered mail to arrive not later than February 28, 1976, at 12 noon.

The envelope containing the bids should be marked:

The Israel Sewerage Project

Tender No. 38/C-15/ISP/75

Municipality of Ramla

Bids arriving after the closing date and bids submitted without the required bank guarantee will not be considered.
Terms of payment: 90% in cash against an approved interim bill as specified in the Tender Documents.

Bids may be submitted by contractors who have been prequalified for the Israel Sewerage Project, for works of a value of at least IL1,000,000.

Bids may also be submitted by others, who are registered in the Contractor Register under the section sewer, drainage and waterworks for work of at least IL1,000,000. These contractors will have to apply for qualification.

A site inspection for contractors will be held on January 27, 1976, leaving from the office of the Municipality at 10.00 a.m.
The Tender Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any proposal for the entire works or parts thereof.
January 11, 1976, Ramla.
A. Abuchacira, Mayor
Municipality of Ramla

THE ENGLISH THEATRE OF REHOVOT

"ALL MY SONS"

NAHMANI THEATRE — 8.30 P.M.

Tickets at the box office from 7 p.m.

Also tickets for Jan. 21 and Feb. 7 performances

THE JERUSALEM POST

FERDINAND



B-G Airport Flights

Please call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information, 03-971461/2/3 (or 03-971333 for El Al flights only) for changes in times of Arrivals and Departures.

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 544 from Tehran, 1245; Austrian 711 from Vienna, 1300; Lufthansa, 824 from Frankfurt, 1400; KLM 523 from Amsterdam, 1450; TWA 500 from N.Y. and Paris, 1505; El Al 104 from N.Y., 1540; THY 824 from Istanbul, 1545; SAS 851 from Copenhagen, 1600; El Al 545 from Zurich, 1620; Cyprusair 302 from Larnaca, 1700; Swissair, 322 from Zurich, 1805; TWA 810 from San Francisco, Boston, Paris, Rome and Athens, 1945; B.A. 484 from London, 1950; El Al 324 from Paris, 1950; El Al 316 from London, 1950; Air France 196 from Paris, 2015; El Al 542 from Athens, 2055; El Al 310 from Johannesburg and Nairobi, 2130.

DEPARTURES: El Al 817 to Amsterdam, Paris and N.Y., 0430; El Al 863 to Tehran, 0505; Swissair 331 to Zurich, 0700; El Al 317 to Zurich, 0710; TWA 811 to Rome, Paris, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, L.A. and San Francisco, 0720; El Al 001 to N.Y., 0800; El Al 369 to Rome and Frankfurt, 0820; Air France 1619 to Paris, 0840; TWA 821 to Athens and Paris, 0850; El Al 315 to London, 0900; El Al 323 to Paris, 0920; B.A. 485 to London, 0940; Austrian 712 to Vienna, 1440; Lufthansa 838 to Munich and Frankfurt, 1500; El Al 541 to Athens, 1615; THY 825 to Istanbul, 1630; KLM 525 to Amsterdam, 1645; SAS 852 to Copenhagen, 1735; Cyprusair 303 to Larnaca, 1750.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Bediah, 10 Straus, 22911; New Tazari, Azahra, 23304; TEL AVIV: Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 22288; Bugrahor, 60 Bugrahor, 23288; HOLON: Shein, 70 Sokolov, 24243; BAT YAM: Helevi, 9 Baitov, 58302; RAMAT GAN: Rabin, 5 Jabotinsky, 70442; HERZLIYA: Pitua, Kfar Rivlin, 142 Wingate, 03801; PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 21 Baron Hersh, 01710; NETANYA: Hamagan, 13 Weizmann, 23985; HAIFA: Moriya, 4 Moriya, 24618; BEERSEBA: Yona, Shikun B, 5 Haifa.

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS IN JERUSALEM

Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Magav Lashai (obstetrics), Sheva Zedek (eyes).

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS IN TEL AVIV

Hadassah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Magen David Adom.

"ERAS" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 68011; Tel Aviv 581910.

CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

TO HAIFA & ASHDOD PORTS

DUNECH Haifa/Ashdod 19.1

Haifa/Ashdod 19.1

Ashdod/Haifa 19.1

MEZADA Haifa 20.1

ALON Haifa 20.1

NETANYA Haifa 20.1

NARCIS Ashdod/Haifa 22.1

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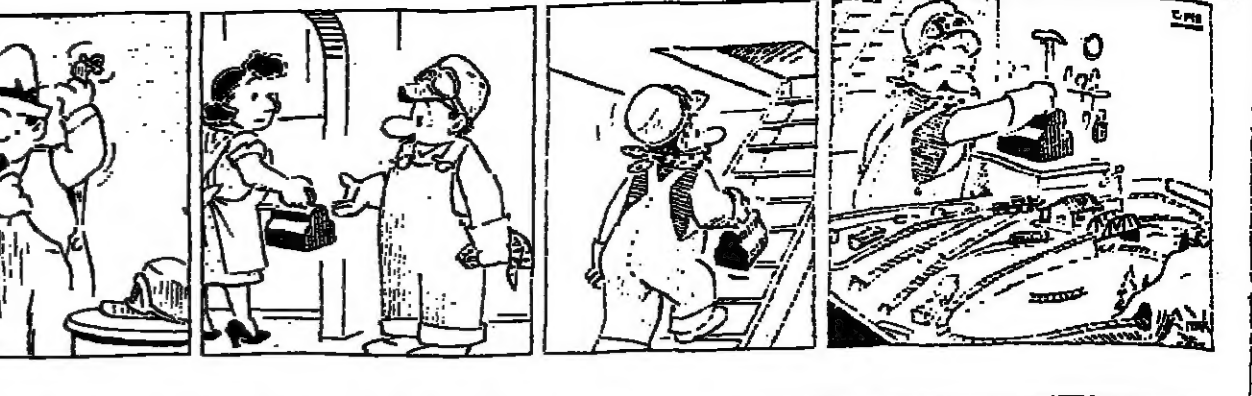
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The carnage in Lebanon

THE LATEST cease-fire — the twenty-third — in the Lebanese civil war has now come and gone, and the outlook for reconciliation remains as dim as it has ever been during the nine long months of fighting. The chances now are that the war will rise in ferocity and expand further into areas outside Beirut. Armed Palestinians and leftists are blockading Christian villages. Phalangists are attacking PLO camps, and the Army is being thrown into the fray in a desperate attempt to maintain a semblance of orderly sovereignty. Thus, bounding from one cease-fire to another, the civil war in Lebanon runs its bloody and merciless course.

How bloody and merciless it has in fact been cannot be fully appreciated by merely counting the dead (over 10,000) and the wounded (more than 32,000) nor by assessing the material damage, which runs into billions of dollars. The true measure of the Lebanese war is obtained from eyewitness reports which describe it as by far the most savage and brutal of recent conflicts in the Middle East, recalling in the quality of its cruelty the more distant wars of Biafra, Rwanda and Bangladesh. The Red Cross machinery in Lebanon, it is said, has come to a virtual standstill as combatants from all factions discard the most elementary standards of decency in a free-for-all among Arab "brethren."

Faced by this display of man's inhumanity to man, the civilized world has found itself impotent to do anything more than voice pious wishes for an eventual peaceful resolution of Lebanon's internal problem. Since the problem is defined from the start as internal, all forms of outside intervention, except those that are Arab, are branded intervention, and are therefore made taboo.

Any move by a super-power to help solve the conflict is thus ruled out, since it would summon a counter-move and would, at best, only produce a stalemate. Not unexpectedly, perhaps, the only attempt at conciliation from outside the Arab world was made by the representative of a medium power, France, and it fizzled out, again not unexpectedly, as soon as it was concluded. It was not tried again.

But why no move at all on the part of the U.N.? After all, at least twenty times as many Palestinians have lost their lives as a result of Lebanon's domestic strife as have been killed during the same period due to Israeli raids on terrorist bases in refugee camps in Lebanon. The U.N. moreover, still has nominal charge of those camps, and it is directly responsible for their conversion — now verified by the Phalangists who entered some of them — into military garrisons for the PLO.

Yet the General Assembly, which lavished endless attention at its last session on the alleged mistreatment of a few score Arab terrorists in Israeli jails, closed its eyes completely to the threatened destruction of Lebanon's freedoms by a violent coalition of fanatic Muslims and the PLO. And the Security Council, which only five weeks ago was saved by the American veto from denouncing Israel again for a raid into Lebanon, has not seen fit even to consider the overwhelming plight of Lebanon as a potential danger to international peace and security.

The "world community" is still prepared to leave the solution of the Lebanese problem to the tender mercies of competing Arab states, who have made Lebanon their favourite plaything. In practice this means acknowledging a hegemonial right in deciding Lebanon's destiny to Syria, which to this day views Lebanon as its western province, and to Syria's main Lebanese protégé, the PLO.

There is a lesson in all this which Israelis, at least, are not likely to overlook.

Nasser's secret police

By NISSIM REJWAN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

SINCE HIS death in 1970, and especially since his successor President Sadat carried out his "corrective revolution" in May of the following year, a great deal has been written about Nasser's brutal repression of political dissent. None of these revelations, however, has been so well-documented and so graphically described as the story of a brief letter addressed to Nasser on April 26, 1970 by Egypt's foremost literary figure, Tawfiq el Hakim.

The occasion was Nasser's decision to appoint Muhammad Hassan el Helal, the Editor of *Al-Ahram* and a friend and confidant of Nasser, Minister of Information. In his letter, Hakim expressed regret at the appointment. He thought it would rob the public of a courageous organ of opinion and information. Hakim, in his letter, also remarked about the general state of public morale, stressing that "Egypt was passing through a crisis of credibility," and describing the general public mood as one of "bewilderment, anxiety and mental confusion."

At the time the letter was sent Egypt was under great stress. Nasser's "war of attrition" was at its height and — as he was to reveal later — Egypt's toll of casualties was then reaching 1,000 a day. Hakim was anxious lest Helal's transfer would leave the public with nothing but "the drumbeating of radio and television broadcasts to which people resort solely for songs and music."

Because of his prestige and advanced age (he was then 73) Hakim was left unmolested. However, as he reveals in his latest book — *Wathaiq fi tariq 'asdat el wa'y*, "Documents on the Way to a Return of Consciousness" — four persons who had practically nothing to do with the letter were severely penalized. Their story is a classic example of how a nervous regime coupled with a stupid but ruthless security apparatus intrudes on people's elementary freedoms and peace of mind.

Two days after Hakim's letter was written and sent to Nasser through his son-in-law, Hafez Sadig, who "happened" to be on the editorial staff of *Al-Ahram* — two couples sat chatting in a Cairo apartment. The hosts were Lutfi el Khuli, Editor of the left-wing monthly *Al-Tal'ah* and a sort of "court Marxist" who has managed to survive many a purge involving his less adroit comrades, and his wife Laila. The visiting couple were Nawal el Mahlawi, Helal's personal secretary, and her husband Aliyya el Bandari.

Neither Khuli's wife nor Mahlawi's husband had anything to do with politics or journalism, yet on May 12 they were both arrested along with their spouses. The involvement of the secret police in the affair seems to have started as soon as Hakim's letter was sent. A covering letter sent by Sami Sharaf, then Nasser's "Secretary of Information," to the Public Prosecutor and enclosing Hakim's communication was dated May 18; yet by that time almost a week had passed since the Khulis and the Bandaris had been arrested.

The thrust of their interrogations aimed at fully ascertaining the fathomless only from reading the transcripts reproduced in Hakim's book, complete with photostats of the original. Briefly, the interrogators were interested to find out such things as whether it was true that Khalid Muhieddin — a Marxist and one of the few surviving Free Officers who staged the revolt of July 23, 1952 — had known about the letter; whether there was talk between Khuli and others about the suppression of freedoms in Egypt; how it came to pass that Nasser's son-in-law was chosen as courier; whether he, or Khuli, or Nawal, or anyone else had known about the letter and/or read it.

In the course of the lengthy interrogations, Khuli denied nearly everything; Bandari pleaded he had no part in what his wife did or said, and Nawal wavered, revealing only a small part of what she knew.

The surprise came, however, when a full recording was produced by the police of everything that had been said during the Bandaris' visit with the Khulis. It revealed, among many other things, that Nawal had been given Hakim's letter to read and had made two xerox copies of it; that Khuli had advised Helal to decline Nasser's offer of the Information portfolio; that Muhieddin was aware of what was going on; and that Hakim knew he was engaging in a more involved "design" than just sending an innocuous letter to his long-time admirer Abdul Nasser. During Nasser's long rule it used to be said that many of the wrongs perpetrated in Egypt were done without his knowledge or approval. This might very well have been the case. But the story told in Hakim's latest book depicts the picture of an establishment almost at the end of its tether.

VIEWPOINT

EVERY POLITICAL figure who plans to stay around a while has praised volunteer work, grass-roots organization, and citizen participation in daily affairs. Some of these efforts have been channelled through special offices in city and government agencies to tap the volunteer spirit. The Civil Guard is an example of institutionalized volunteerism, nation-wide, however inequitable it may be.

It is interesting to note that so long as volunteerism results in extra manpower for existing services, is performed on a more or less individual or small group basis, and does not make its own demands on resources, there exists enthusiastic or at least benevolent acceptance and goodwill on the part of the "establishment."

On the other hand, when volunteerism crystallizes into an organization of citizens which makes demands on resources and pushes for rapid policy change, the official attitude often turns to one of suspicion, fear, and even recrimination. A case in point is the attitude of the Jerusalem Municipality to Zahavi.

Zahavi is a national movement of large families (that is, four or more children) set up several years ago to lobby for legislation favourable to large families for price reductions on basic commodities, and for self-help projects that would make it easier to raise children under the difficult conditions now existing in Israel. Needless to say, over 80 per cent of the 100,000 large families in Israel are struggling to stay out of the welfare system and make it on their own.

Today Zahavi has 5,000 members around the country organized in a non-political, volunteer framework based on a modest annual membership fee of 10 and occasional private contributions. With a minimum of bureaucratic organization, Zahavi has spoken out for thousands of Israeli children and families.

Zahavi (an acronym for the Hebrew phrase *Zechuyot*

The Capital's threadbare social fabric

By ELIEZER D. JAFFE

Hamishpachot Bruchot Yeladim promoted a Knesset decision to recognize mothers of large families as entitled to social benefits similar to those enjoyed by mothers working outside their homes.

In many municipalities, it won property tax reductions for large families, as well as reductions for museum passes, theatre subscriptions, and other municipally-subsidized enterprises.

More recently, Zahavi began canvassing businesses and obtained sizeable price reductions for large families from department stores (Kol Bo Shalom in Tel Aviv and Super Trach in Jerusalem), and from manufacturers of basic household supplies such as the Shemen Industries. The organization puts out a mimeographed newsletter from time to time listing additional stores and firms who have agreed to reduce prices for Zahavi families. Jerusalem's Kiryat Neor Vocational High School (Boys' Town) has helped defray printing expenses and given other vital services to Zahavi as part of its own effort to help large families in Jerusalem.

But in Jerusalem, despite all the lip-service to grass-roots volunteerism, the municipality has treated Zahavi members as unwanted

backwash. To this day, it has not implemented a Knesset ruling (which Zahavi lobbied for) awarding reductions in water bills to large families retroactive to December 1974. The Municipality doesn't even know how many children there are in each family in the city. It does not allow families for admission to city-subsidized enterprises such as the Jerusalem Theatre, museums, the zoo, and libraries. It has draconian criteria for granting reductions on *arnona* (city property taxes), based on welfare means tests and stringent standards for defining overcrowding (e.g. four persons per room).

In contrast, Haifa grants reductions on municipal taxes by utilizing an automatic, well-publicized system based on size of family alone, and puts Jerusalem to shame by its generally cooperative attitude and actions on behalf of its large families.

In a recent letter to Zahavi members in Jerusalem, Mayor Teddy Kollek disdainfully called them publicity seekers and referred them to the city welfare department. It is unfortunate that a city so much in need of social development, rampant with neglected social problems, and shocked by recent revelations of

drug addiction, school dropouts, gambling, strong-arm racketeering and crime in slum areas, who have an administration so aloof to its citizen constituency.

Jerusalem is a town whose social development has been neglected in favour of physical development. It has had very little leadership in social matters, few imaginative concepts of citizen participation, and persistent defensiveness regarding public security. There is an abundance of law-making effort, and popular whimsy, but too much stereotyped thinking and conservatism regarding the underclass of the city.

For the past two years the director of the Department of Family and Community Services has noted in budget requests that nationally mandated welfare services cannot be applied in Jerusalem due to lack of funds; the city still lacks enough beds for the chronically ill, and social workers' reports to supervisors about crime in the past have not been reported to the police or the police under the ethical responsibility for confidentiality of client contacts. Some should remind the people that these "professional" decisions are the limits to confidentiality breached, for example, when coteries are foisted on children when lives are at stake.

If we build new roads and parks and thousand pocket parks in Jerusalem for the next hundred years, they do no one any good if it is not to walk in them.

We urgently need a report on social state and fabric of Jerusalem and what can be done here in the city before it is too late. Perhaps we need less Liberty Bell Gardens, Omariya plot and a lot of liberalism and understanding grass roots downtown.

Dr. Jaffe of the School of Social Work of the Hebrew University, was formerly of the Jerusalem Municipality Welfare Department and member of the Prime Minister's Committee on Disadvantaged Youth, and co-founder of Zahavi.

READERS' LETTERS

PLO'S BOGUS CLAIMS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The Israeli Ambassador to the U.N., Chaim Herzog, was recently reported to have stated that Israel would never negotiate with the PLO because that body is committed to the destruction of Israel. Other prominent Israeli public figures, including government leaders, have made the same sort of comments with the corollary being that the State of Israel would negotiate with the PLO if it dropped its extremist demands.

This is dangerous for Israel because it gives the PLO the chance to modify its stand, although for a tactical reason only, to get a foothold in Palestine, and thus obtain 100 per cent support from world public opinion. Instead of almost complete backing as is now the case (judging from editorials, articles, and letters on the subject in the Western press).

Why don't the appropriate Israeli authorities state the simple truth, which is that the PLO does not represent the Arabs of Palestine, and that, further, the only mandate Yasser Arafat and his colleagues have to speak on behalf of the Palestine Arabs was given to them by an outside group of Arab countries at

Rabat last year? Why are the bogus PLO claims to represent the Arabs of Palestine not exposed constantly? Moreover, the fact that there are many moderate elements among the Arabs of Palestine who eschew the extremism of the PLO is virtually unknown here in Great Britain.

The same ignorance applies to almost all other Israel-Arab issues: the most ridiculous Arab statements and claims are accepted only because they are vociferous and expert in the enunciation of their views while their Israeli and Zionist counterparts are weak and ineffective.

Early this year, Israel Tali, an Israeli public relations expert, exposed in your columns grave governmental and allied weaknesses on the PR front about which nothing is being done in Great Britain. There is a desperate need for expertise on the public relations front. I sincerely hope at this late hour for the image of Israel and Zionism that the old amateur ways will be discarded in favour of professionalism in this vital field.

MORRIS GERSHLECK

Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, Dec. 17.

COST OF HOTEL WEEKEND

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Just by way of introduction, I am a leader of our Jewish community in Perth, Western Australia. I am retired from business in Australia and have devoted the bulk of my time to working for and investing in Israel.

In between my investing programme in Israel, we always enjoy our weekends visiting different tourist attractions in our State — the last two weekends at Dan-Carmel in Haifa, and the last weekend at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem — each hotel on the Friday night only, booking and paying for that night and board only, without a single hitch or complaint — a credit to both hotels.

For this weekend, we chose the Dead Sea area and had my reliable local friend try and book for my wife and myself and another couple at the Galilee Shulamit and the Moriah. Time and distance only permit us the Friday night plus board, returning to our base for Saturday evening. The rates quoted were around IL390 per couple per night including board, but even after stressing our position of one night only, the answer was the

same at both hotels, that we must accept the package deal and a minimum of two nights — the Friday and Saturday night, i.e. IL480 a couple for the weekend, even though we could only stay Friday night, would check out around noon Saturday, and it was "take or leave it." I understood that hotels were not booked out completely for that weekend, but we of course did not go to the Dead Sea.

I have been travelling for over years, but this is the first time leading hotels demand minimum duration of stay and pay.

JACK J. KRASNEVITZ

Herzliya, November 25.

The Ministry of Tourism replied: Hotels throughout Israel are booked for the weekend on a Friday and Saturday basis. The competent authorities agreed to this. Hotels cannot rent rooms which are vacated on Saturday and this undoubtedly causes them financial losses.

RIKKA SCHREIBER
Assistant Spokesperson
Jerusalem, December 30.

FRANKLIN AND ALIYA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — Two hundred years ago the United States of America emerged as a new nation and prospered, although there existed problems of finance, taxation and foreign affairs. In the 10-year period, from 1790-1800, the population increased by a third, as Europeans left the Old World to start life over in the new Republic.

Benjamin Franklin, in Paris, wrote an essay "Information to those who would remove to America," explaining to interested Europeans what life in America really was like, dispelling inaccurate and over-optimistic reports, and detailing the kind of immigrants needed in America.

He wrote: "... It is imagined (by Europeans) that the governments, to encourage emigration from Europe, not only pay the expenses of personal transportation, but give lands gratis to strangers, with Negroes to work

for them, utensils ..., and stock cattle. These are all wild and fantastic notions."

"... It cannot be worth any man's while, who has a means of living here, to expatriate himself, in hope of obtaining a profitable civil life in America."

Regarding noble birth, he wrote, in America "people do not inquire concerning a stranger; What he is but What can he do... everyone will enjoy security of profits of his industry."

"Encouragements for strangers from government are really what are derived from good laws and liberty." The laws protect strangers "so they have no need of the patronage of great men."

Voices from the past often need repeating. It is my opinion that Franklin's words strongly apply.

JUDITH M. BLOOM

Herzliya, December 24.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

HA'ARETZ (independent), noting that the U.S. delegate has not yet addressed the Security Council in the present debate, says "Washington will have to make up its mind whether to opt for a direct counter-attack to the PLO offensive, or for appeasement of the PLO in the spirit of the Saunders report. Even if it gets the Council to postpone the voting another month, this will not save Washington from taking a decision."

The paper says adoption of an "extremist" resolution by the Security Council could be less dangerous for Israel than a "moderate" one, since "a U.S. veto, in response to the former, would show the Arabs that they can expect no gains through the PLO."

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) is dismayed that neither the Security Council nor any other international bodies are doing anything to stem the bloodshed in Lebanon.

"The world is witness not only to the tragedy of bloodshed, destruction, and killing of innocent civilians, but also to the helplessness of the institutions set up to settle such disputes. The Security Council convenes regularly to discuss the Israel-Arab dispute, but neither the Council nor the big powers nor the Catholic world are doing anything about the Lebanese conflict. This is because they are all afraid of the oil barons, who wield the real power at the UN Assembly."

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by Shlomo Erel

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VALUE ADDED TAX — WHAT'S NEW?

Value Added Tax will be introduced in the near future, and the Customs and Excise Department is publishing background information, details and current announcements on the new tax, in a series of special notices.

These notices will be open to questions from the public, which will be answered by the Customs and Excise Department.

The notices will appear in *The Jerusalem Post* twice a week, on Page 7.